

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 190.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1849.

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A Prospectus, with Drawing of the Premises, and full particulars, may be obtained upon application to the Principal. The ensuing session will commence the 21st inst.

GRAVESEND.

ANNIVERSARY of ZION CHAPEL, Windmill-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 25th. The Rev. W. BROCK in the Morning, and the Rev. Dr. LEITCHFIELD in the Evening. Services commence at 12 and 6, to allow friends from London going and returning by the boats. Refreshments provided as usual.

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The School will re-open on FRIDAY, JULY 27th 1849.

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Printed forms of applications for periodical tickets, may be had at the offices of the Company.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Secretary.

THE TERM of the ARTICLES of PARTNERSHIP between WILLIAM TYLER and CHARLES REED, of BOLT-COURT, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, having expired on the 30th of June last, CHARLES REED takes the liberty of informing his friends, that he has entered into Partnership with Mr. BENJAMIN PARDON, Printer, of HATTON-GARDEN, and that his portion of the Plant and Stock will be at once removed from Bolt-court to LOVELL'S-COURT, PATERNOSTER-ROW, where their joint business as Printers will be henceforth carried on, under the firm of "REED and PARDON."

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Policies in existence.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Amount of Bonus.	Original Premium.	Reduction in Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Equal to a reduction on the original Premium of
Years.	Years.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Cent
12	68	2,000	773 7 0	149 16 8	83 13 0	56
	32	1,000	166 9 0	26 5 10	10 9 7	40
10	50	1,000	213 4 0	45 10 10	19 0 10	42
	27	700	91 6 0	16 5 6	5 11 9	34
8	58	500	104 9 0	30 8 9	11 19 10	39
	32	2,000	222 2 0	52 18 4	17 8 4	32
6	60	5,000	826 0 0	329 11 8	119 15 10	36
	27	2,000	160 2 0	46 10 0	11 6 8	31
5	65	300	48 4 0	24 12 6	8 15 11	36
	30	2,000	137 10 0	50 3 4	15 0 0	30
4	62	1,000	119 5 0	71 14 2	20 13 2	29
	28	500	26 12 0	11 18 4	2 14 10	23
3	54	1,000	65 10 0	52 7 6	9 14 2	18
	21	3,000	111 0 0	60 7 6	10 5 0	17
2	57	500	23 2 0	29 5 6	3 10 8	12
	29	1,000	25 19 0	24 9 2	2 12 9	10
1	59	2,000	46 10 0	126 11 8	7 4 2	5
	27	500	6 1 0	11 12 6	0 11 9	5

Members whose renewal premiums became due on the 1st of July, are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that time.

Copies of the last Report, together with every other information, may be had on application at the office.

London, June 1, 1849. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

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OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion; for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me; and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for, if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier: I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.  
"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten-Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

### THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the erection of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the *finest* of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The especial consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can ensure in their purchases, realizing a saving of pent, per cent.

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taining a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles best suited to make a good set of bedding, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road, London.



# THE Nonconformist.

'THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.'

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, NO. 190.]

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO CANTERBURY.

THE Christianity of the Imperial Legislature of Great Britain is in imminent peril. Archbishops and Bishops agree in declaring that it hangs by a single thread only—"the fag-end of an oath"—and it is quite clear to all dispassionate observers, and, probably, even to the right reverend bench, that the strained and weakened filament will snap before long. What is then to become of us it would be vain to conjecture. Shielded so many ages by the especial favour of Divine Providence merely because peers and members of Parliament take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration "on the true faith of a Christian"—marked out, only of late, as the favourites of Heaven, by the vouchsafement to our arms of a successful slaughter of the Sikhs in India—and rejoicing in popular quiet during a period of disturbance to most of the despotic Governments of Europe—who can tell what national judgments will overtake us, if the House of Lords should be beguiled into the crime of admitting Jews to the full rights of citizenship? Can a whole people, by means of their supreme Legislative Assemblies, unchristianize themselves without offering an affront to the God and Father of all, or can gratitude to Him more fitly display itself than in acts of intolerance which even bishops are obliged to preface with words of apology?

The Gospel according to Lambeth cannot, by any human ingenuity, be made to harmonize with the gospel as we find it in the New Testament. It is jealous, exclusive, spiteful. It attaches much importance to a profession, none to the reality. Its blessings are wonderfully anti-social—its vigilance most active everywhere but at home. It is more tolerant of immorality than of honest difference of opinion. It delights in episcopal palaces. It guards Church revenues. It offers alluring prizes to gentlemen. It does homage to its pretended Author by plundering and imprisoning recusants—by pinching and snubbing the working clergy—by exacting hypocrisy where it fails to secure attachment—and by dealing out civil disabilities to those who conscientiously demur to its self-contradictory dogmas. The higher men rise above its stagnant level, the more freely they can indulge in a spirit of charity—and they grow ashamed of this style of religion, just in proportion as they get accustomed to reflect and reason. The Legislature has far too long been under the domination of this grasping, arrogant, tyrannical priestism, mis-called Christianity—and the sooner it unchristianizes itself, in this the only sense in which it can do it, the better. The world is beginning to understand, and the House of Lords will be compelled to confess it, that there exists an older, better, more rational, more charitable gospel, and one more worthy of all acceptance, than the Gospel according to Canterbury.

Take, now, the speeches of Archbishop Sumner, and the Bishop of Oxford, on the Par-

liamentary Oaths Bill, a suitable preamble to the vote which rejected it. More thorough heathenism it would be difficult to find anywhere. Plato would have felt himself disgraced by such a drivelling theology. One would imagine from the narrow-minded twaddle they thought it not beneath them to utter that the Lord whom they profess to serve, as successors to the apostles, was deeply interested in keeping up a lip homage to his name, whatever amount of hypocrisy it might involve, and that He would resent anything like kindness and tolerance displayed towards his enemies. He who taught the world the sublime lesson of overcoming evil with good, whose whole revelation is addressed to the nobler sympathies of humanity, who commanded his followers to pray for their enemies, who invites love by dispensing blessings, and who asks no homage but that of willing hearts—He is represented by these State-church divines as the Patron of their exclusiveness, giving as a reward of priestly intolerance victory in unjust wars, and menacing as a punishment of political liberality the withdrawal of a prosperity which may be a curse or a blessing according as men use it. The trumpety stuff which constitutes the staple of their argument, is a flat contradiction of what the Bible teaches, and an infamous libel upon the benign genius of Christianity. And for thus desecrating what they either do not understand, or wilfully calumniate, these men are paid enormous incomes, live in sumptuous palaces, roll through life in splendid equipages, receive pompous titles, and are taught to regard themselves as successors to the apostles. Let others speak mincingly of it if they will. We protest that the system upheld by these politico-ecclesiastics is not the Gospel—that the sentiments uttered by them are not Christian but heathen—and that were divine revelation what they, from their bench in the House of Lords, interpret it as being, it is not worth preserving, either for this world or for the next.

How does it happen that men who, like the present Archbishop of Canterbury, are reputed to be conscientious, and to know something, so far as individual piety is concerned, respecting the spiritual nature of Christ's kingdom, blunder thus egregiously on all matters affecting State-church polity?—make that coercive which was intended to be conciliatory, and misrepresent as savage what, in its own character, is catholic and gentle as the dew-drops of a summer morning? The reply is obvious. When they study Christianity for personal enlightenment and edification they are comparatively unbiased by a system of political machinery—when they look at it as the object of a rich and powerful national institution, all their thoughts move in a deep groove, scooped out by human selfishness, and running, not parallel to, but at right angles with, the simple truths of God's word. The influence of the artificial overlays that of the natural, and personal convictions are merged in official sophisms. Hear these men in the pulpit, and you may pretty frequently accept their conclusions, and admire their spirit—listen to them in the House of Lords, and your reason is outraged, your sympathies rubbed against the grain. As spiritual instructors, they gain your respect—as political priests, they stir your indignation. Such is the effect, even upon the best men, of being lifted into a commanding, but a false, position. State-church principles, especially as developed in England and the colonies, spoil all the influence of personal religion, so far as it should bear upon the conduct of public affairs. The men advanced to posts of ecclesiastical eminence become drunk with the spirit of the system they administer, and from which they derive their wealth and distinction—and hence it is that however Christianity may be illustrated by their private virtues, as barons of the realm they exemplify the grossest heathenism.

After all, it must be admitted that the majority of the Peers who refuse to Jews the rights of citizenship act more in harmony with the "glorious constitution in Church and State," than those who, accepting the main proposition involved in that alliance of the civil and sacred, deny the corollary. If it be right to maintain from State resources, and

to honour with political distinctions, the Protestant Episcopal Church, it cannot be also right to admit Jews to legislate in imperial affairs. If Bishops should sit in the House of Lords, Jews ought not to sit in the House of Commons. The positive cannot be taken without its parallel negative—the obverse, without the reverse. A Church Establishment is a device based upon intolerance—and it is sheer nonsense, while such an institution exists, to talk of having "torn the last leaf of bigotry out of the statute-book." The real fact is, that you leave the root of bitterness in the soil, contenting yourself with merely cutting down some of its more unsightly offshoots. The Archbishop of Canterbury is more consistent with his first principles than Lord John Russell—and assuredly, a liberal and catholic compulsionist is one of the greatest anomalies, one of the strangest hybrids, which the political world can furnish. The interlopation here and there as it may suit reputation, interest, or conviction, of the Gospel according to Canterbury, with genuine New Testament principles, merits all the ridicule and contempt which we should all display towards an effort to inscribe an imperishable memorial on the sand of the sea-shore. One thing, or another—Canterbury or Jerusalem—spiritual peers, or real apostles—the British Constitution or the Bible—let us have what we have complete in its kind—but let us not be troubled with a heterogeneous compound of both—iron and clay, wrought up into one impossible system.

### THE RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE OF THE HUNGARIANS.

THE present aspect of affairs in Hungary, as was both natural and right, has attracted in a high degree the attention of several of our contemporaries, and much valuable information has been spread respecting the history, the military and commercial resources of that noble country, and the brilliant statesmen who have been found to serve her in the hour of need. But there is one peculiarity about Hungary which has not received at all a sufficient measure of attention. The Hungarians are peculiarly, and above most other people, zealous for religious tolerance. This is now, and always has been, the proud boast of Hungary, and perhaps the one point on which it has been most honourably distinguished from Austria.

From the moment of the Reformation, the House of Hapsburg has never lost sight of its one great object—to render Hungary German and Roman Catholic. The attack on political, was ever accompanied by an attack on religious, freedom. In Hungary, history proves that the national party was always enthusiastically attached to the principles of toleration; and five successive civil wars which Austrian tyranny provoked during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, assumed the character of religious wars. On each occasion when the triumph of the Hungarian arms extorted a regular treaty of peace from Austria, perfect freedom in matters of religion was the first stipulation, even when the Hungarian chiefs were Roman Catholics: we may especially instance the Peace of Szalmar, concluded in 1711 by Count Alexander Karoly.

From the circumstance of Transylvania having preserved its independence longer than Hungary, the principles of toleration have been carried to their greatest extent in that principality. The Unitarians, who have been subject to persecution and disabilities in every European state, save Holland, found perfect religious freedom in Transylvania; and a law was passed to guarantee the principle of toleration, by whose provisions Catholics, Protestants, and Dissenters, were to be admitted to an equal share in all public functions.

But in Hungary Proper the intrigues of the

\* We may refer to an interesting medal struck by Francis Rakotzy, the second of that name—a Roman Catholic, and in 1704 chief of the Confederated Hungarian States against Austria—to commemorate the Convention of Szécsény, by which the civil rights of all religious confessions were put upon an equal footing. The medal represents three female figures, symbolical of the three Christian confessions, carrying fuel to maintain a fire lighted on the common altars of the "country." The legend is, "Concurrent ut alant." On one side stands a figure of Justice holding the "Corpus Juris," or Code of Public Law.



House of Hapsburg were indefatigable; and from the moment when it became clear that Protestantism could not be extirpated in Hungary, as it had been in Austria, Bohemia, Salzburg, and the Tyrol, by the sword or the scaffold, the princes turned their attention to other means, and endeavoured to carry their point by flattery, seduction, bribery, and all the well-known and hateful machinery of Jesuitry.

A majority of the Protestant titled aristocracy yielded to the temptations held out to them; but, on the other hand, a majority of the gentry and yeomanry, the urban population on the Theiss, and the Slavonic descendants of the Hussites in the Carpathians, remained true to their Protestant principles, although at the expense of virtual exclusion from all public employments. But, since the year 1833, the reformed Diets of Hungary have constantly and zealously busied themselves with the grievances of the Protestant and Greek churches; and despite every effort of Austrian bigotry, the Diet of 1844 proclaimed religious freedom as a fundamental law of the empire, to which the King could not refuse his sanction. He did, however, forbid the promulgation of this law in Croatia, where the population are fanatical for unity of creed; and as by some old statute or other the settlement of Protestants in Croatia had been prohibited, the Croatian deputies insisted on the maintenance of this law, and openly declaring, "*Intolerance is the most precious of our municipal rights.*" From this dissension on the ground of religious toleration first arose that ill will between Croatia and Hungary, which has been so shamefully fostered and made use of by the unprincipled statesmen of Vienna.

The events of 1848 gave full force to the provisions of the law of 1844, nor from that time forth did any petty official venture to throw any difficulties in the way of its execution. How thoroughly the principles of toleration are recognised in the present state of things, will best appear from a list of the principal officers of State, whose names we have arranged according to their respective creeds:—

**PROTESTANTS OF THE AUGSBOURG CONFESSION.**—Kossuth, Governor-President; Görgey, Minister of War and Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Danube.

**PROTESTANTS OF THE GENEVA CONFESSION.**—Szemere, Minister for Home Affairs; Count Casimir Batthyanyi, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Szász, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Worship and Public Instruction.

**UNITARIAN.**—John Palfy, Vice-President of the House of Representatives.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC.**—Dushek, Minister of Finance; Csanyi, Minister of Public Works; Baron Sigismund Perényi, President of the Peers; Bishop Michael Horvath, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction; Paul Almassy, President of the House of Representatives.

**GREEK.**—Vukovics, Minister of Justice; Bishop Plato Athanasz Kovacs, Chairman of a Board in the Ministry of Worship and Public Instruction.

The population of Hungary is distributed, as to creed, nearly in the following way: the proportions may be relied upon as very nearly accurate:—

Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, (Lutherans).....	1,100,000
" " Geneva Confession (Calvinist).....	2,200,000
Unitarians.....	150,000
Greeks.....	3,000,000
United Greeks.....	600,000
Roman Catholics.....	7,000,000
Jews.....	400,000

We have already stated that the high aristocracy of Hungary is for the most part Roman Catholic. The following families of Magnates are, however, Protestant:—

**Counts.**—Teleky, Zay, Raday, Vay, Bethlen, Batthyanyi, (one branch), Wartensleben, Degenfeld, Gyulay (one branch), Vass.

**Barons.**—Fronay, Podmaniczky, Kemény, Bánffy, Wessényi, Vay, Ambrozy, Deresenyi, Bornemissza, Bruckenthal, Mike, Josika (one branch).

The gentry, especially in the district of the Theiss, are principally Protestant, and so are the richer inhabitants of the towns in Upper Hungary, those of Debreczin, and all the large communities beyond the Theiss.

With regard to the nationality of the several Confessions, it may be said generally: the Saxons in Transylvania are Lutheran; the Szeklers are Catholics; the Wallachs are Greeks, of the two Confessions; the Hungarians are mixed; the Croats are Catholics; the inhabitants of the border-regiments (regiment here is taken in a territorial sense), from the coast to Peterwardein, are Catholic; from Peterwardein to Mehadia, Greeks. The Servians are all Greeks; the Ruthenes, United Greeks; the northern Slavonians, the Germans, and the Hungarians, are mixed; but there are no Greeks among them.

The Roman Catholic is looked upon as the State Church, and is richly endowed. The constitution of the Protestant Church is founded throughout upon the Voluntary principle, and elections of the clergy, professors, and wardens; the Protestant churches and schools have no support from the State, but the latter are notoriously the best in the whole country.

The ecclesiastical and educational institutions of the Greeks are by far the most neglected of all. Not one-tenth of the Greeks can read or write; a very small proportion of their clergy have received a good general education, which is almost universal among the Catholic and Protestant clergy.

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

**BROADWINSOR, DORSET.**—A well-attended meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held on the 25th June, when an address was delivered by Mr. Kingsley, who was listened to with more than ordinary interest. Many of the poor present could well understand Mr. K. when he referred to the grave question so frequently put before the soup or the blanket is given—"Do you go to meeting?" Some of them, notwithstanding their poverty, have nobly refused the gift as a bribe to their conscience, and thus set an example to the wealthy, who fear to avow their principles lest they may suffer some pecuniary loss. Anti-state-church lectures are greatly needed in this county.

**NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—In our late report of the Anti-state-church meeting in this town, we stated that considerable efforts were made on the part of the Whigs to keep persons away from the meeting. We have since learned that we were in part misinformed in reference to this subject, and that any influence which may have been used cannot fairly be charged against that party as such. We also learn that two meetings to promote the same object had previously been held in Newport, one several years ago, at which Dr. Cox was present, and a second more recently by Mr. Kingsley.

## CHURCH-RATES.—PARISH OF WHALLEY, LANCASHIRE.

A short time ago the churchwardens for the above parish were assembled in the vestry of the old church, for the purpose of auditing their accounts for the past year, when the Rev. C. Kirtland Sabden entered this snug little coterie, and took his seat pretty close to the vicar. Surprise was visible in every countenance; and one or two left the vestry and returned with a few others. The accounts were then read over, and the Nonconformist took the liberty of examining the vouchers, and of putting sundry inconvenient questions touching the expenditure, &c. A discussion was soon provoked, and a trio of clergymen endeavoured to silence the obstinate schismatic, but he stood upon his right as a ratepayer, requested that everything might be done in a business-like form—which had not been the case heretofore—and took a copy of the various items of expenditure, which is transcribed below, and will show the manner in which the church-rate for the past year has been expended:—

Almanacks, and repairing books.....	£ s. d.
Fees at visitation.....	0 1 5
Bread and wine for Lord's Supper.....	0 11 0
Churchwardens' expenses for attending visitation.....	3 18 4
Do. do. for laying rate.....	2 13 6
Coals burnt in church, &c.....	0 10 0
Blacksmith.....	2 13 4
Slater.....	1 8 0
New bell-ropes (old ropes sell for about £1 5s.).....	0 17 3
Glazier (another bill).....	2 10 9
For candles, oil, and mops.....	0 17 0
Carpenter.....	1 13 0½
For two spades.....	0 19 0
Glazier (another bill).....	0 5 8
For harness for parish hearse, whip, oil, and blacking.....	0 6 3
For repairing bells.....	0 7 6
Rev. R. N. Whittaker, vicar, for copying register of births, deaths, &c.....	3 10 0
For parchment for the above.....	0 17 6
Rev. R. N. Whittaker, for entering minutes of vestry in minute-book.....	0 7 0
Clerk and Sexton.....	0 5 0
For ringing six and eight o'clock bell.....	5 5 0
For sundries, including surplice, washing, &c.....	3 13 0
Ringers.....	3 14 0
Bellows-blower to organ.....	5 5 0
Beadle.....	2 2 0
J. Taylor, Esq., for right of road.....	1 1 0
For black cloak for hearse driver.....	0 1 0
Eight churchwardens, for collecting rate, 7s. each.....	3 3 6
Spent by churchwardens for dinner, &c., on Easter Tuesday.....	2 16 0
Total.....	4 0 0
Total.....	55 12 0½

Of the above sum the churchwardens swallow up £9 19s. 6d. for travelling expenses, feasting, &c. The ringers, sexton, and clerk—beadle and bellows-blower, absorb, £17 6s. Bells and ropes, about £5. Surplice, washing, bread and wine, and a few small sundries, no less a sum than £7 12s. 4d.; while for repairing the fabrics, less than £3 10s. has been paid.

A few days since another rate of £64 was proposed, which was met by an amendment for £8, and when the vicar put the two motions, he of course declared that the churchwardens' proposition had the majority. A poll was claimed, and kept open for two days, during which 935 rate-payers recorded their votes. 449 supported the original motion, and 486 the amendment, so that in voters we had a majority of nearly 40. But not so in votes, for of 74 who gave a plurality of votes, 72 supported the churchwardens' rate, thus giving a legal majority to the church party. Property has once more borne down opinion, and right has succumbed to might. Bribery and intimidation, the most shameful, have been practised, and a large proportion who supported the rate did so under the fear of losing their farms or employment. Victory has been purchased at a dear rate, for while the Dissenters expended less than twenty shillings (including poll-books, clerks, &c.), their opponents have squandered away more than £200. One hotel-keeper in Whalley has

declared that his bill exceeds £100, and not less than four or five inns were kept open. A formidable organization is going on in the parish against the compulsory system, and Anti-state-church sentiments are being widely diffused.

**REGIUM DONUM.**—A resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the Suffolk Benevolent Society consisting of ministers and deputies from the congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the Three Denominations in that county, in the year 1845, and advertised in this paper at the time, strongly disapproving of the *Regium Donum*, and earnestly recommending all who were aided by its funds not to receive any part of that or any other Parliamentary grant of a similar kind. At the general meeting of the society, held at Stowmarket, on the 15th instant, the subject was again brought under consideration, and a resolution adopted as follows:—

That since the receipt of any portion of the *Regium Donum* by members of our body involves a gross dereliction of our principles as Dissenters from all State-paid churches, any minister who shall hereafter be admitted as a beneficiary member of the society, and shall knowingly accept the grant, shall forfeit all the privileges and advantages thereof.

Thanks were also given to James Wyld, John Bright, James Kershaw, and W. J. Fox, Esqrs., with the other members of the House of Commons who voted in the minority in opposition to the grant. The case of the Rev. James Shore was also referred to at the meeting, and a resolution passed, expressive of deep sympathy with him under the sufferings which he had lately endured for preaching the gospel of Christ, and of admiration of the noble stand which he took in refusing to become a party to the payment of the costs incurred by the Bishop of Exeter in the legal proceedings adopted against him, and earnestly hoping, that having secured the testimony of a good conscience, he will pursue his ministerial course among the attached people of his care with eminent success.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

Most of the *quoad sacra* churches in Glasgow, lately taken from the Free Church by the decision of the Court of Session, were opened last Sunday in connexion with the Establishment.

**THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX AND THE EDINBURGH PRESBYTERY.**—If any body of men has an interest in effecting an immediate settlement, or at least *quieting*, of the question, it is that reverend court [the Edinburgh Presbytery]; but their voice is still fiercely for war. Sir George Grey, in reference to the vacancy in one of the charges of Canonate, caused by the death of Dr. Gilchrist, politely states his desire of having the Presbytery's opinion on Mr. Lefevre's proposal that one-half of that parish be annexed to the parishes of the ancient royalty, and the other half be made a single charge;—whereupon the reverend members declare that this is "a good opportunity (!) of bringing under notice of the Government the necessity of some additional provision for the maintenance of ministers!"—*Scotsman*. [This is pretty cool, considering the notorious fact that not one-half the accommodation already provided by the Establishment in that city is made use of.]

**CHURCH-RATE DEFEATED IN THE PARISH OF WALTHAMSTOW.**—On Friday, the 29th ult., the inhabitants of Walthamstow were convened for the purpose of passing the late churchwardens' accounts and making a Church rate. Amongst other singular items, a charge was made for the repairs of a flag, and another of £25 for perambulating the parish, the chief part of which was spent in eating and crinkling—the perambulators eschewing, as most parochial officials do, the principles of the Total Abstinence Society. These items, with some others, although objected to, were passed. The usual statement was then read of expenses likely to be incurred, and the rich treat of washing surplices, bell-ringing, the duties of beadle, sexton, pew-openers, and other similar prospective occupations, and consequent expenditure, passed before the mind's eye in quick succession, and drew from a too-happy and too-ready a Churchman a request for a sixpenny rate, and the more so as it was shrewdly hinted that the church showed visible appearances of what had long been feared, the "dry-rot," and of course required extraordinary attention and outlay. Indeed, some anticipation of the dread event seems to have "cast its shadows before;" for finding this said "church in danger," either from the system adopted within its pale, or the pressure from without, it was deemed necessary to resort to iron-work, and even to take by force an immense iron case or chest from an unwilling member (for all persons are considered members of the Church as by law established), to prop up this said church. This *hard case* was not without its moral. The inhabitants were resolved to show that "the means were not adapted to the end," and the mulct of the iron chest thereupon moved the following resolution:—"That Church-rates in this and other parishes are the cause of ill-feeling to the parishioners, and bring an evil repute upon religion, it is therefore desirable they should cease and determine. The vestry nevertheless consent to a rate of twopence in the pound; but that the churchwardens are by this resolution directed and earnestly requested not to enforce by any means payment of the same, and that the salary of the organist should be reduced, and other charges also." After a long address against the principle of Church-rates, and all compulsory payments in support of religious ordinances, and an exposure of the absurdity of many of the items in the bill of fare before referred to, which was followed by addresses from other individuals, a show of hands was taken on the amendment, which was carried, when a poll was demanded of the persons present. This was strongly deprecated by the mover of the amendment, who urged that hitherto he had always been satisfied with a decisive show of hands; and if a poll of the vestry were resorted to, or a poll



of the parish, which might excite unpleasant feelings and practices in the parish, it would be most unpleasant to him, but that he would strain every nerve to accomplish a victory, and he doubted not of ultimate triumph, and would on all future occasions demand a poll. A poll was nevertheless demanded, which showed for the amendment 52; against it, 46; majority for the amendment, 6. The advocate for hard measures and iron chests then demanded a poll of the parish, and it was punctually fixed to take place on Thursday, the 5th inst.; a little reflection, however, has convinced the gentleman this would not be wise, and no poll will take place. The rate of twopence may be considered as voluntary; and after struggling many years against this system in the parish of Walthamstow, and having obtained such a victorious result, almost without the aid of the "respectable Dissenters," no honest, persevering friends of perfect religious freedom need despair. With a moderate share of perseverance and tact, and a use of the weapons of our opponents so far as they can consistently be made available, this prop of Church-rates to the Establishment may speedily be removed, and then our good friends of the Establishment will find they can support their buildings and worship by the voluntary principle as well as their poorer brethren according to the flesh—the Dissenters.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**NEWCASTLE.**—The Baptist church assembling in Tuthill-stairs Chapel, in Newcastle, have invited the Rev. T. Pottenger, formerly of Bradford, in this county, and late of Islington-green, London, to become their pastor, in the room of Mr. Sample, who was compelled some time ago, by long-continued illness, to resign that office.

**PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' COLLEGE AT ROTHERHAM.**—The fifty-fourth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday last, in the library of the college. On Wednesday, the 20th, Dr. Raffles preached an effective discourse on behalf of the college. The annual sermons were preached at Masbro' and Sheffield, by the Rev. T. Stratten, of Hull. The collections at these services were upwards of £30. The annual meeting on Wednesday was numerously attended. The chair was occupied by James Montgomery, Esq., of Sheffield, whose appearance at the meeting was hailed by general applause. Essays were read by the senior students leaving the college—by Mr. Whewell, on "The Wisdom of God in the Redemption and Government of the Church;" by Mr. Moffett, on "The Historical Development of the Church Polity of the New Testament." The address to the students was delivered by Professor Stowell. The theme of the address was the religious spirit of the Christian ministry, which was characterised as the spirit of truth and the spirit of disinterested devotion. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Stowell was earnestly requested to publish the address, with which request we hope the learned Professor will comply. The examiners were—the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, in theology; the Rev. B. B. Haigh, of Bramham College, in Hebrew; the Rev. G. B. Kidd, of Macclesfield, in classics. Their reports were very satisfactory. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. S. M'All, of Nottingham; the Rev. T. Scales, of Leeds; and the Rev. J. D. Lorraine, of Wakefield. After the reading of the report, resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. T. Scales; J. Lockwood, B.A., Tavistock; A. M'Millan, Gomersal; James Smith, A.M., Hamburgh; J. F. Falding, A.M., J. Lorraine, G. B. Kidd, Thomas Smith, A.M., Thomas Burnley, Esq., B. Walker, Esq., F. Hoole, Esq., and W. Beaton, Esq. It appeared from the report of the committee, that there was a debt on the college arising partly from the deaths of liberal supporters, and partly from the decline of subscriptions in particular localities, as well as from a temporary cessation of interest from funds which have been transferred to stock, and which will ultimately yield a considerably larger annual payment. It was stated, the committee purposed to enlarge the scheme of instruction in this college. The Professor of Theology having resigned his pastoral charge, it is expected that his undivided labours may greatly increase the efficiency of the departments over which he presides. —*Leeds Mercury.*

**GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.**—On Tuesday morning the sittings of this association, which are held this year in Leicester, commenced at Archdeacon-lane Chapel, in this town, the greater part of the day being occupied by reading the reports from the different churches. The officers were also elected as follows:—The Rev. Amos Sutton, chairman, and the Revs. G. Cheate and T. Scott, moderators. On Wednesday morning the anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. John Stevenson, M.A., of London. In the afternoon, a meeting was held on behalf of the home missions, when Mr. J. F. Winks occupied the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the different speakers who addressed those assembled expressed their great gratification at such a proof of the interest taken in the welfare of these missions. Reports of the districts and stations under their charge were given by the Revs. Messrs. Josiah Pike, of Halifax; Hardy, of Yorkshire; Gill, of Melbourne; Hill, of Nottingham; Cotton, of Barton; Stutterd, of Castle Acre; and Mr. W. Scott, of Leicester. The total amount of subscriptions for the past year was announced at £267 3s. 3d., which was considered very gratifying and satisfactory. The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Billings, of Gedney Hill; Lewitt, of Coventry; Owen, of Leicester; and Rose, of Bradford. In the evening, another meeting,

still more numerously attended, was held on behalf of the foreign mission in connexion with the association, when Mr. Butters, of Spalding, was called to the chair, and resolutions were moved and seconded in appropriate addresses. A collection was made between the resolutions, to allow persons at a distance, who could not stop till the conclusion of the meeting, to contribute.—A meeting of the supporters of the General Baptist Academy was held on Wednesday afternoon at the institution in Spa-place.—On Thursday more business was transacted until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Rev. F. Trestrail (secretary to the Baptist Irish Society) furnished several interesting details of its proceedings and prospects. In the evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Henry, of Holbeach.—On Friday, the remaining business was transacted, and was brought to a conclusion after twelve gentlemen had been appointed to represent the Association at the approaching Peace Congress at Paris, to be held in August next. —*Leicester Mercury.*

**BURNLEY.**—The services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. D. D. Evans, as pastor, at the Bethesda Chapel, Burnley, took place last week. On Wednesday evening, a preparatory sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Rochdale. On Thursday morning the Rev. E. Jukes, of Blackburn, opened the services of the day with scripture reading and prayer. The Rev. T. Sutcliffe, of Ashton-under-Lyne, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn, asked the usual questions. The Rev. R. M. Griffiths, Blackpool, offered the designation prayer. The Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., president of the Lancashire Independent College, delivered the charge to the minister, and the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached the sermon to the people. A tea party was held in the school-room attached to the chapel the same evening.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—On Wednesday, June 20th, two sermons were preached in the Independent Chapel, Peterborough—in the afternoon by the Rev. T. Thomas, of Wellingborough; in the evening by the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel—to a large and deeply-interested congregation, when collections were made towards defraying expenses incurred in the erection of side-galleries in the above place of worship. About two years ago, the Rev. William Palmer, late of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, was led to settle in Peterborough, where religion had been in a low state generally for many years. At the weekly meeting for prayer, held in the week previous to his arrival, five persons only were to be found; as many as one hundred individuals have since that time been assembled at the weekly prayer-meeting. The Sabbath-school has increased from 60 to upwards of 200 children; 50 persons have been received into the fellowship of the church. About £100 have been obtained by subscriptions and collections at the above services, making nearly £200 raised by the friends during the last two years, in addition to the regular income of the chapel, including minister's salary and the defraying incidental expenses. The chapel also is about as well filled now as before the erection of the gallery.

**CALL.**—The United Presbyterian Church, Barrhead, gave a call to Mr. Andrew Morton, preacher, Glasgow, on the 26th ult.

**THE BIBLE SOCIETY.**—At the Bible Society House, on Monday last, at the meeting of the committee, adjourned from the 11th inst., to consider the propriety of beginning the annual meetings of the Society "with a devotional portion of Scripture, or, in other words, with prayer," the discussion terminated by resolving, that it would make arrangements for the commencement of the future meetings of the Society by reading a portion of the Word of God. The question referred to the committee was, whether the meetings might not begin with a portion of scripture, including the Lord's prayer. This latter part of the reference is virtually rejected. A portion of Scripture is to be read, but no particular portion is specified. We have not ascertained whether any resolution was come to, as to "who was to read;" whether the chairman for the day, the Secretaries in turn, or clergymen and ministers alternately. We believe that question yet remains to be discussed. —*Christian Times.*

**ANNIVERSARY OF CHESHUNT COLLEGE.**—The fifty-seventh anniversary of the above institution was held on Thursday. There was a very numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the day was fine, though cloudy at intervals. The proceedings were commenced by religious services in the college chapel, where orations were delivered by Messrs. Waite and Byrnes—the former on the character of the Church of Philadelphia, and the latter on that of the Church of Laodicea. A sermon was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Morison on the following text, "We were allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel" (1 Thess. ii. 4). At the close of the services, a large portion of the audience adjourned to a tent on the lawn, where a cold collation was provided; Alderman Challis presided. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman called on those present to join with him in drinking the health of her Majesty. The toast was drank with all the honours. The Rev. G. Smith rose to move that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. Dr. Morison for his excellent sermon in the morning [cheers]. At the close of his speech, he alluded to the scheme of college amalgamation now on foot, and expressed the hope that, whatever might become of that scheme, Cheshunt College would not be annihilated. The Rev. Dr. Harris seconded the motion, which was put from the chair, and carried by acclamation. The Rev. Dr. Morison, after returning

thanks, expressed the warm interest which he took in the prosperity of the college, and congratulated the assembly on the great benefit which had accrued to the Church through its instrumentality. Dr. Harris then read the report, which referred in the following terms to the proposed amalgamation:—

The trustees have the pleasure of stating, that during the year many applications have been made for admission into the College, and that the applications from destitute churches have been proportionably numerous. Having adverted, in their last report, to the contemplated union of some of the theological colleges in and around London, the trustees may be expected again to refer to that subject; they have, however, only to state, that while they are by no means uninterested spectators of the progress made towards the consummation of the object by Coward, Highbury, and Homerton Colleges; and, while they cordially bid them God speed, the unique position of Cheshunt College is such, that they have not felt themselves called upon to take any practical part in the proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell moved a vote of thanks to the president and honorary secretary of the institution, after which the meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Sherman, the honorary secretary, T. Keyworth, J. Sortain, P. Smith, and Dr. Stroud. The Rev. Dr. Harris moved, and Mr. White, of Bedford, seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting separated. It was announced, that the institution required for its support, in addition to the funds at its disposal, a further amount of £500 annually. The following subscriptions were then acknowledged:—Sir Culling Eardley, £30; George Hitchcock, Esq., £70; J. D. Paul, Esq., £10 10s.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., £30 annually; A. Friend, £5 5s.; Mrs. Barfit, £5 annually, &c. &c. The Chairman promised that, if £500 was raised by the next anniversary, he would give £50 towards making up that amount.

**WESTERN COLLEGE.**—On Wednesday, the 20th ult., services of an interesting and deeply impressive character were held in Plymouth, in connexion with the entrance of the Rev. R. Alliot, LL.D., upon his duties as Theological and Resident Tutor of the Western College. In the forenoon, at eleven o'clock, several ministers and friends from various parts of Devon and Cornwall, together with a numerous congregation, assembled in Norley-street Chapel, when the service was opened by the Rev. T. C. Hine. The Rev. James Roberts, of Truro, read the scriptures and offered prayer, and then called upon Alfred Rooker, Esq., one of the secretaries, who presented a brief historical statement of the affairs of the College from its commencement. Dr. Alliot, who was then appealed to, assigned those reasons which had induced him to accept the invitation of the Committee. Next followed the special designation prayer, by the Rev. John Pyer, of Devonport, and then the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Cheshunt College, ascended the pulpit and delivered to the recently-elected Tutor a charge founded on 2 Tim. ii. 2. full of simplicity and beauty, and characterised by affectionate earnestness, pathos, and power. The Reverend W. Rooker offered the concluding prayer. After the morning service, between forty and fifty ministers and gentlemen partook of a cold collation in the school-room adjoining Norley Chapel, D. Derry, Esq., the treasurer, in the chair; when addresses were delivered by Dr. Harris, Rev. John Stoughton, T. C. Hine, W. Rooker, Dr. Alliot, S. Newth, M.A., and S. Nicholson (Baptist). In the evening a large congregation gathered in the beautiful chapel lately erected by the indefatigable and self-denying exertions of the Rev. T. C. Hine, in Courtenay-street, when the Rev. S. Newth, M.A., the Classical and Mathematical Tutor of the college, commenced with reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, delivered a powerful and well-argued discourse on the duty of the churches to sustain collegiate institutions, from Malachi ii. 7. The Rev. R. Fletcher, of Topsham, concluded with prayer and the benediction. The Rev. J. Steer and the Rev. W. Spencer read the hymns; the Rev. Eliezer Jones, to the great regret of all parties, was unavoidably absent, having gone to the Continent in quest of health. The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the college was held the following day, Thursday, the 21st ult., in the Lecture-hall of the college, Richard Peek, Esq., in the chair. The Report was read by the Rev. John Pyer, and D. Derry, Esq., the Treasurer, presented a statement of the finances. Resolutions for adopting the Report, electing the Committee, expressive of grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Samuel Newth, M.A., for having so ably conducted the studies of the young men during the past year, and of confidence in him and his newly-elected colleague, Dr. Alliot, together with those embracing practical measures for the future management and support of the institution, were moved and seconded by the Rev. Messrs. Roberts, Spencer, and Fletcher; and W. Wilson, Mr. J. Jeffery, T. Stevens, H. M. Gibson, and A. Rooker, Esq.

**HULL PENNY BANK.**—A society under this designation has been projected, upon a plan recently adopted in Greenock, where in a population of 40,000, from 5,000 depositors £1,106 17s. 4d. was collected in 791 days. The object of these institutions is to create and foster habits of regularity and frugal economy—affording an opportunity for the weekly and daily deposit of the smallest sums of money, repayable at the end of every year. At Greenock the "penny" bank is open every evening, for the reception of sums from 1d. to 1s., and the cash is daily deposited in the Savings' Bank, in the names of five responsible trustees.



## SABBATH PRIZE ESSAY MOVEMENT.

## BREAKFAST TO A WORKING MAN.

As Mr. Quinton, the author of the first Prize Essay on "the Advantages of the Sabbath to the Working Classes," is about to leave Ipswich, to enter upon a situation in connexion with the metropolitan periodical press, his friends, anxious to express their respect for his intellectual attainments, invited him to a public breakfast at the Temperance Hall, on the morning of Wednesday last. The hour fixed for the repast was seven o'clock, soon after which time upwards of 120 persons were seated at the tables. Amongst these were the Revs. John Whitby, James Webb, and J. Lord, Messrs. G. Messent, R. Smith, S. Simpson, W. Fraser, E. Grimwade, A. Lambert, J. Collins, E. Balla, G. Gill, J. Dothie, and several ladies. After breakfast the Rev. J. Whitby, who was called to the chair, said they had met on an occasion of deep interest to congratulate their friend and fellow-townsmen on the honour and celebrity which he had so justly obtained, as the author of the best Essay on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath [applause]—the best which could be found in the English language; he might almost say the best that could be found in the world [applause]. Relative to that production he had heard only one opinion; all seemed to concur in opinion that in style and in thought it possessed superior and commanding excellences. All sects and classes of the community had awarded to it a generous meed of praise; and his own conviction was that it well deserved it. Sincerely, and from his heart, he congratulated Mr. Quinton. His work would live when they were dead. It did honour to his heart and head, and also to that institute of heaven, the Sabbath-day, whose claims it had so clearly and so nobly sought to advocate. Their friend was about to leave the town, to enter upon a sphere of labour in keeping with his predilections, and suited to the exercise of those gifts with which God had endowed him. As a man and a Christian he had been, and still was, highly esteemed amongst them. They had, therefore, come to take leave of him, and to give expression to their sincere and heartfelt desires for his success. Long might he live to serve the cause of letters, of virtue, and religion [applause]—and to see his country reaping largely, much more largely than at present, the advantages of that holy day of rest which he had so beautifully and graphically delineated. But in taking leave they wished him to accept some small tangible memorial of their esteem. Lying before him was a series of volumes (32) of the standard literature of the day, the presentation of which some of his friends thought might be a suitable mode of expressing their regard, as it would be in keeping with the place and the prospects of his life. In the name of the meeting he desired now to present him with that series of works [applause].—Mr. Quinton acknowledged the honour, and kindness, and generosity, which they had bestowed upon him. He thanked them for those appropriate and enduring mementoes of their liberality, and which to him were invested with a double preciousness, derived from their intrinsic value on the one hand, and from the friendship which had thus consecrated them to his special service on the other. He thanked them also for that public act of adoption, whereby he was not suffered to go forth from their midst altogether unrecognised, unalienated, or unloved; and he trusted his future career might be of such a character that they might never have occasion to look back on that hour, and that scene, otherwise than with feelings of satisfaction and pride [applause]. The meeting was afterwards addressed by other gentlemen.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

## MEETING AT LEEDS.

On Tuesday evening week, the friends and some of the competitors for the prizes offered to working men by John Henderson, Esq., for the best essay on the "Advantages of the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes," was held in the Music-hall, Leeds. There was a good attendance; and amongst the speakers were ministers of various denominations.

The Mayor (JOHN H. SHAW, Esq.) presided. He concluded an excellent address by hoping that the result of this and similar meetings will be to diffuse throughout the country a keener sense of the benefit and the duties of observing the Sabbath, securing not only its undisturbed enjoyment, but the rights and privileges which it was the Creator's intention we should exercise.

Mr. JOHN PROUDFOOT then entered into a statement respecting the origin and progress of the Sabbath-essay movement. It appears that 1,050 essays, from different individuals, had been sent to the adjudicators in the space of five months, all displaying great talent. On the 27th of December, 1848, the distribution of prizes took place, at a meeting in Exeter Hall, over which Lord Ashley presided. To assist in furthering the object, a weekly periodical had been commenced, called the "People's Charter." That meeting expressed a hope that the adjudicators would not relinquish their trust, but still endeavour to find out means to awaken the people of the British empire on the subject of Sabbath desecration. At first their progress was slow—now their task was cheering. The three first essays would stand a literary test; and probably some of them might benefit posterity. This movement knew nothing of party; they trod on neutral ground—the observance of the Sabbath. With respect to John Henderson, Esq., the originator of this movement, and who had given the three first prizes, he could only say, that he had served his God in trying to leave society in a better condition than he found it [cheers].

Mr. Wood, Thorpach, a working man, who had obtained a purse containing £5, derived from the supplementary donations of her Majesty and Prince Albert, was the next speaker. He moved the first resolution, which was—

That this meeting regards the Sabbath as an institution provided by infinite wisdom, which, with its associations, is admirably calculated to promote the physical well-being and intellectual improvement of the people.

He said he was the son of a labouring man, who had brought up ten children, and was self-educated; therefore he claimed the indulgence of the audience. Considering the large number of young people under twenty years of age, living in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who were engaged during the week, and had little opportunity to improve their physical and mental condition, no one could dispute the advantages of the Sabbath [hear, hear].

Mr. JAMES BOOTH, Gomersal, another competitor, seconded the resolution, which he hoped the meeting would do all in their power to carry out; as amongst the many institutions in our country none had an equal claim with the Sabbath, which was an institution given by God, and had existed from the commencement of the world.

Mr. MUNROE, of York, a successful competitor, next addressed the meeting. He moved the second resolution, to the effect that the Sabbath exercises a beneficial influence on the moral and spiritual condition of the people. He disapproved of employing men on that day; and would do all in his power to emancipate poor humanity from Sunday drudgery under any circumstances.

The Rev. Mr. CONDER (Independent minister), supported the resolution in an able speech. He said the fact of 1,050 working men coming forward to write essays on the Sabbath, was a new era which our greatest poet or historian might take as a fitting theme [cheers]. A Macaulay might make a brilliant climax in saying that in 1848, on the western continent, a throne tottered to its base, and a dynasty was upset in a day. The movement spread until all the nations of Europe were convulsed—even the frozen north growled, and Russia came forth and received the just reward of her iniquity, and whilst Europe was thus convulsed, burdened England, with her millions of children toiling from day to day—England at that moment responded to the call of one man, and forth there started upwards of 1,000 of her working people to plead for the observance of the Sabbath [cheers]. The object of this meeting was to induce working men to observe the Sabbath-day; but he concurred in thinking that it was quite useless to make men religious by statute.

Mr. GREAVES, Leeds, a competitor, moved the third resolution, to the effect that the religious observance of the Sabbath promotes the interests of all classes of society.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. SINCLAIR, who eloquently contended that Sabbath observance was not only necessary for the well-being of this life but of that to come. He remembered reading with great interest, an observation, addressed to a committee of the House of Commons by Dr. Farr, that the human system is so constituted, as to render quite necessary the rest afforded by the Sabbath; and that its non-observance prematurely runs down the constitution.

Mr. CHRISTIE HODGSON, a successful competitor, moved the fourth resolution:—

That the working classes have a right to the Sabbath, as a day of rest, and this meeting regards it as the duty and interest of all classes to resist all encroachments of unnecessary labour.

Mr. EDWARD BAINES briefly seconded the resolution.

The last resolution was moved in an appropriate address, by Mr. WALLER, a competitor from York. It was—

That this meeting recognises the utility of forming, in Leeds, a branch of the Working Man's Sabbath Protection Society; and that it holds communication with the Central Society recently formed in London.

It was briefly seconded by the Rev. THOMAS SCALES.

All the resolutions were adopted unanimously; copies of the prize pamphlets were gratuitously distributed to the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated shortly after ten o'clock.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The criminal tables for the year 1848, lately published in the shape of a blue book, contain much interesting information. An increase is exhibited in the number of commitments in 1846, 1847, and 1848; during which years there were 84,289 commitments, against 80,436 in the triennial period from 1843 to 1845. The increase was at first 3.3 per cent.; it rose in 1847 to 14.8 per cent., and declined last year to 5.2 per cent. It has extended over all the northern and north midland counties; and in the great mineral district of Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland, amounted to 13 per cent. In the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the increase was 9.3 per cent. and 13.5 per cent. In Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, the commitments exhibit an increase of 15.8 per cent., and in the hardware, pottery, and glass manufacturing districts one of 15.5 per cent. In the metropolis it is satisfactory to notice a decrease, in 1848, of nearly 6 per cent. in the number of commitments. In Surrey there is a nominal decrease, and in Kent, on the contrary, an increase of 14.7 per cent. in the number of commitments. The total number of commitments last year was 30,349, of whom 7,423 were acquitted, and 22,900 convicted; 60 of these convicts were sentenced to be hanged, 3,251 to transportation, 19,175 to imprisonment, and 404 to be fined, whipped, &c.

## MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The first half-yearly session of the year 1849 was brought to a close on Wednesday, the 20th of June. The day was peculiarly favourable, and a large number of parents and friends assembled with the committee and officers of the institution, and a goodly gathering of the old pupils, to witness the engagements, and participate in the festivities of the public day.

The proceedings commenced in the chapel with a psalm of praise—given out by the chaplain—after which, the Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, read the scriptures and offered prayer. Dr. William Smith, of Homerton and Highbury Colleges, then delivered a very able address on the advantages of a classical education, in the course of which he bore testimony to the great efficiency of the educational system pursued at Mill-hill, as the result of his own personal examination every quarter for the last ten years.

Robert Lush, Esq., of Gray's-inn, was then called to the chair, and was surrounded on the platform by the Rev. J. Yockney, Rev. T. Binney, Rev. A. Wells, Rev. P. Smith, B.A., Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., J. B. White, Esq., and other members of the committee. The Rev. R. REDPATH, on behalf of himself and the other examiners, presented a satisfactory and encouraging report. The first, or highest class, had read the "Œdipus Rex of Sophocles," and the former half of the twenty-first book of "Livy;" the second class, the third book of the "Memorabilia of Xenophon," and the "Jugurthine War of Sallust;" the third class, the first book of the "Anabasis of Xenophon," and the third book of the "Æneid of Virgil;" the fourth class, "Allen's Greek Delectus," and a book of "Cæsar de Bello Gallico;" the fifth class, the "Greek Grammar and Delectus," and "Arnold's Elementary Latin Works," on which latter, also, the still lower classes had been employed.

Mr. REDPATH also laid before the meeting the report of the Rev. W. Cook, of University College, expressing his satisfaction, as Mathematical Examiner, with the result of a written, as well as a viva voce examination in mathematics and arithmetic. A letter was also read from Professor Merlet, of University College, expressing his very high satisfaction at the result of a rigorous examination of every pupil in the school in the French language, written and spoken.

The Committee having expressed their wish that recitations should be delivered by some of the pupils, eleven of them were successively called upon the platform.

Powell and Elsey recited a dialogue in Greek from the "Œdipus Rex of Sophocles," followed by a poetical translation in English. Vavasour recited an Oration, in Latin, of Hannibal to his Soldiers, also accompanied by an English translation. Howard and Hunter recited, the one a German, the other a French descriptive poem; and Nash, Stancomb, Binney, Russell, Rix, Hunter, and Hoppe, delivered recitations in English.

The Rev. S. S. ENGLAND, the chaplain, then presented prizes to the following pupils in the department of Scriptural Instruction:—

1st Biblical prize . . .	W. Butler, Royston.
2nd ditto . . .	Brodrick, Warminster.
3rd ditto . . .	Hinds, Ramsgate.
4th ditto . . .	Verrall, Bromley.
5th ditto . . .	Reynolds, Bristol.
6th ditto . . .	Davies, Richmond.

THOMAS PRIESTLEY, Esq., the Head Master, then presented the following prizes to the successful candidates in the different departments of instruction:—

## CLASSICS.

Certificate of Honour, he having already received the highest prize	Powell, Chester.
1st Class Prize . . .	Vavasour, Kennington.
2nd ditto . . .	W. Butler, Royston.
3rd ditto . . .	Hinds, Ramsgate.
4th ditto . . .	Eve, Maldon.
5th ditto . . .	Barnes, Winchmore-hill.
6th ditto . . .	Titterton, Kingston.
7th ditto . . .	Reynolds, Bristol.
8th ditto . . .	Trestrail, Mitcham.
9th ditto . . .	Ford, Edmonton.

## MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC.

Certificate of Honour . . .	Powell, Chester.
1st Prize . . .	Hinds, Ramsgate.
2nd ditto . . .	Jelley, Huntingdon.
3rd ditto . . .	Rix, Tunbridge Wells.
4th ditto . . .	Fuller, London.
5th ditto . . .	Seymour, Odham.
6th ditto . . .	Cook, London.
7th ditto . . .	Jull, Staplehurst.

## FRENCH.

1st Prize . . .	Hunter, London.
2nd ditto . . .	Nash, Royston.

## GERMAN.

Certificate of Honour . . .	Powell, Chester.
1st German Prize . . .	Howard, Dursley.

## GENERAL HISTORY AND ENGLISH.

1st Historical Prize . . .	Elsey, London.
2nd ditto . . .	Brodrick, Warminster.
3rd ditto . . .	Hinds, Ramsgate.
4th ditto . . .	Fisher, Highbury.
5th ditto . . .	Brooker, Alfreton.
6th ditto . . .	Davies, Richmond.

## WRITING.

1st Prize . . .	G. Day, St. Ives.
2nd ditto . . .	Seymour, Odham.
3rd ditto . . .	Balfour, Clapton.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Certificate of Honour . . .	Russell, Greenwich.
1st Prize . . .	Mather, Mirzapore.
2nd ditto . . .	Barnes, Winchmore-hill.

## DRAWING.

Major Prize . . .	Vavasour, Kennington.
Certificate of Honour . . .	Nash, Royston.



Powell, the Captain of the School, who was precluded from receiving prizes in classics, mathematics, and German, having obtained the highest prizes on former occasions, received a prize as having been four times upon the Optimi List during the half-year. Mr. Priestley addressed to him a few affectionate and congratulatory words on his leaving the school; and presented prizes for good conduct and diligence to John Spicer, London; Stancomb, Trowbridge; Scruton, London; A. Eccles, Lower Darwen; Peggram, Buntingford; and Vaughan, Buntingford.

The company then adjourned to the hall to partake of a cold collation, after which the Chairman, Robert Lush, Esq., proposed the health of her most gracious Majesty the Queen; also of the Treasurer, Thomas Piper, Esq., which was acknowledged, in his much regretted absence, by T. Piper, jun., Esq.; then of the Examiners, which was acknowledged by Dr. William Smith; of the Chaplain and Head-master, which was duly acknowledged by those gentlemen. Professor Pillans, of Edinburgh, so well known and respected, first as the rector of the High-school, and now as the Humanity Professor in the University of Edinburgh, proposed "Prosperity to the Institution." In the course of his speech, he referred in terms of high compliment and approval to the recitations of the morning, especially distinguishing the Greek Dialogue, the Latin Oration, and one of the English pieces; he referred also in terms of high eulogy to the discourse of Dr. W. Smith. The sentiment proposed by the Professor found a hearty respondent in the Rev. Algernon Wells, the Secretary. Thomas Priestley, Esq., then proposed "The Old Pupils," which the Rev. P. Smith, B.A., of Chesham, acknowledged in a speech of great feeling and expressive of high regard and affectionate attachment to the institution and to the Head Master. George Meek, Esq., then gave the health of the Chairman, which that gentleman having acknowledged, the company adjourned to the grounds of the institution. The school re-opens July 30.

**MESMERISM.**—Earl Ducie has consented to become president of a "Mesmeric Institute" which has just been formed in Bristol. His lordship stated "he felt bound to tell them the history of his conversion, for he used to laugh as much at mesmerism as any person in that room could do. Some years ago he had suffered much from gout and other affections. One day a clergyman, a friend of his, came to him in great glee, and told him that he had it in his power to be cured. His informant went on to tell him that he had been cured by clairvoyance of a nervous attack he had suffered from for many years. If he was not afraid, he was recommended to go to a curative clairvoyante. Being piqued of his being afraid of going he sent for the lady, laughing, he must confess, at the whole affair. He was, however, cured after being mesmerised regularly for some time. The very first time the lady operated on him, by taking his hand and making the passes, he went soundly to sleep, and every time after he did not know when the lady left the room. He then went daily, for about four months, to a London surgeon who practised mesmerism, and every day he saw proof of the science. On one occasion, when he still rather doubted the truth of clairvoyance, this surgeon asked him (Earl Ducie) to accompany him to see an interesting case of clairvoyance on whom he was going to operate. He explained his wish to do so, but the necessity for him to leave on other business. The surgeon rang the bell, called in a girl of about eighteen years of age, and, mesmerising her, left the room. He (Lord Ducie) then finding her clairvoyante began to question her. They then travelled mentally to the railway station, the clairvoyante expressing her wish to go into the country, as she had not been there for many years. He then, *selon le r  gle*, asked her to go into Gloucestershire, and went down to his mansion. She described the gravel walk, the iron gates, the hall—she described its checkered pavements, the musket and cartouche boxes on the wall, the carved fireplace of his Elizabethan house. They went over his farm, and she described the crops of his fields, occasionally seeming puzzled at the plants, and mistaking, as a Londoner might, turnips for potatoes. The singular proof of her clairvoyance was that she noticed to him that one field in particular was planted with two different crops; she noticed this, and told him that part of the field was cut and carried, and the other remained; he found this afterwards to be true, although he actually at the time did not know it himself. The lady by whom he was cured told him several things about himself which he thought no one in the world knew. There could be no collusion in the case, for he had never seen the girl before, and she did not know his name or residence; and, if she had been informed, she could not have known all the details of his farm in Gloucestershire. He might mention that the same girl alluded to a fine chestnut-tree on his estate, and mentioned that it was surrounded by an iron fence, describing the long fan-like leaf of dark green with the most perfect exactness, although perfectly ignorant, as a girl living in London would be, of the sort of tree."

**RUSH'S BLUNDERBUSS.**—Notice has been given by the Rev. Edward Postle, to bring before the sessions on the 6th of July all the circumstances relative to the finding and custody of the blunderbuss discovered at Potash farm.

**COST OF THE MILITIA.**—The Select Committee appointed to prepare the Militia estimates for the year 1849-50 have reported that the total charge for out-pensioners will amount to £30,000, and for Local Militia to £900, being a decrease as compared with the year 1848 of £4,100.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The debate on foreign affairs in the Legislative Chamber, to which we referred in our last, was not concluded on Monday night. M. de Tocqueville's address breathed a very peaceful spirit. In concluding his address he said:—

It was the fault of those who by their daily revolutions and multiplied assassinations rendered the state of things insupportable, that people are turned to look again for the past, and that liberty has made a backward step. For these reasons he was for peace. War would be a peril for France; and therefore he declared, that so long as a peace could be honourably maintained, he would devote himself to maintain it.

On Tuesday, General Cavaignac justified his policy of peace:—

I did not wish for war (said he), and if I am a partizan of peace, of honourable peace, it is because I am convinced that, even if all the states of Europe were in insurrection against their governments, they would rather have returned to their former allegiance than submit to us [considerable movement]. I may be mistaken, but you have just seen the repugnance evinced by Italy to accept our intervention. You have also witnessed the repugnance of Sardinia.

The Assembly passed to the order of the day.

On Thursday, a scene of confusion took place, owing to the withdrawal of the Mountain in a body, in order to stop the proceedings and impede the voting on the bill respecting the regulations of the House. It became necessary to call each individual member by name, which occupied the House till six o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

At the monthly organization of the bureaux in the French Assembly, on Friday, all the presidents chosen were of the peace party; including General Cavaignac and General Bedeau.

The bureaux authorized the law-officers to take criminal proceedings against ten national representatives, for implication in the affair of the 13th.

M. Dalican, the editor of the *R  volution D  mocratique et Sociale*, and M. Jules Gouache, the editor of the *R  forme*, were arrested in Paris on Thursday, on a charge of having been engaged in the conspiracy of June the 13th.

A letter from Valenciennes reports that an attempt was made on Tuesday week to blow up the powder-magazine in that town, but fortunately without success.

The division in the Moderate party in France has become an open rupture. An article in the *Constitutionnel*, which is ascribed to the pen of M. Thiers, and which at least expresses his sentiments, virtually disowns the Dufaure section, and declares war against the *tiers parti*.

All the accounts received from the French provinces represent the approaching harvest as most abundant. It is expected that the wheat and oat crop will produce at least one-third more than that of the last year.

The elections, which are to take place on the 8th inst., will be contested with a much more determined spirit than any that have yet occurred. There is much more exasperation and violent feeling already demonstrated than on any former occasion. The idea seems prevalent that Cavaignac's party, or rather that which belongs to the *National* newspaper, will gain ground, and that Senard, Marrast, Marie, and the old members of the Provisional Government, will once again be at the head of the poll. More places are contending for the honour of being represented by M. Lamartine than claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. The electors of the Charente Inferieure have expressed an intention to return M. Lamartine at the ensuing election in place of the late Marshal Bugeaud.

### ITALY.

#### THE SIEGE OF ROME.

The official news from Rome comes down to the 23d ult. A practicable breach in two bastions of the wall and their connecting curtain had been made by the siege batteries; three columns marched on the night of the 22d. General Oudinot reports simply that the positions were carried without loss; and presently adds, that "the gabions at the gorge of the bastions were much advanced by daybreak." The result was, that nothing more than a lodgment had been made, which the troops were able to fortify and retain. The French Government, it is thought, has later news, which it did not choose to publish. It is reported that an inner wall of great thickness has been reared by the Romans, to cut further advance by means of the breach. The wall has been lately thrown up, and is made of stone, bricks, and ancient monuments, &c. &c. It is said that the French will find more difficulty in destroying this wall than in the opening of the breaches on the rampart." The loss on the side of the French in the operations of the 22nd and 23rd amount, according to those despatches, to about twenty killed and sixty wounded. Amongst the former were three captains, one of Coquignes and two of the line. It appears that the loss of the French up to the present time has been 1,200 killed and wounded.

The message of the President of the French Republic had reached Rome, and had occasioned some sensation on account of the audacious mendacity of its assertions as regards the state of Roman affairs. The President says that if the expeditionary army had marched on Rome immediately after disembarking, there can be no doubt that the gates of the city would have been thrown open to it; but that the arrival of Garibaldi in Rome with 4,000 men, during the period of Oudinot's stay at Civita Vecchia, produced an entire change in the views of the Government and the feelings of the population, and determined them on resistance. Now, Garibaldi entered Rome at the head of 700 men only; and if he now commands as many thousands, it is because the Republic has made him a General of Division.

Not content with the damage done to the public buildings of Rome by their bombardment, not content with bombarding those very hospitals in which their own wounded, after the 30th of April, were received and tended, the French have destroyed and burnt, from mere wantonness of mischief, many of the most beautiful villas in the neighbourhood of Rome. The property of British subjects, to the value of £7,000, has been destroyed, and the English church, which was held as sacred by the Romans, and permitted to stand, albeit from its situation it might afford protection to the besiegers, has been by the French undermined and seriously damaged.

*Il Saggiatore*, Turin journal, of the 28th ult., publishes a letter from the French camp, dated the 23rd. It was believed that the National Guard of Rome was fighting with the soldiers of the Chiefs, Masi, Garibaldi, Bartolucci, and Medici. [A very doubtful story.]

The particulars of the contest, which have been given by impartial eye-witnesses, represent the inconsiderate cruelty and recklessness of the French soldiers as surpassing, to a considerable extent, their bravery. Amongst other feats, General Oudinot, to accomplish his purpose, in part destroyed the famous viaduct which has supplied Rome with water from the period of its ancient celebrity. The barbarity of this act is the more remarkable, that it cannot starve the citizens into submission, because, though deprived of their supply of pure water from the mountains, they have left to them the flow of the Tiber, which, happily, the French commander does not possess the power to shut up. To inflict, therefore, a little annoyance, or, at the most, to injure health, this noxious republican representative, has destroyed one of the works of antiquity, which has long made Rome famous to the world, for its sanitary provisions. Another feat of the French soldiers, when they were hardly pressed during a sally by the defenders of the city, was to set fire to all the newly built hay-stacks, the houses, and the total combustible material belonging to the rural population, which lay in their route, so that under cover of the fire and smoke, regardless of the cost to the poor owners, they might gain some little advantage over their opponents.

The following is an extract of a letter from Father Ventura:—

At the moment that I am writing these lines my heart is bowed down with grief. The French soldiers are bombarding Rome, destroying its monuments, and massacring its inhabitants; and blood is flowing in streams on both sides. Fears are entertained lest, when the French enter Rome by assault, the people should, in its rage, massacre all the priests and all the nuns. What a fine victory this will be for France! What a great restoration of the Pope! History tells us, that restorations by force are not durable, and that thrones raised upon dead bodies, and in blood, are certain to be soon overthrown. Of all the combinations discussed at Gaeta, the most fatal has been chosen. But what is still more grievous to every Catholic mind is, that this restoration, if it takes place, will destroy the authority of the pontiff without establishing the power of the prince. Each cannon ball that ruins the walls of Rome will destroy by degrees the faith of the Romans in the Catholic religion. The effect produced by "i confetti di Pio Nono mandati a suor Agli" (the cannon balls so ticketed and carried through the city) is known, but is as nothing compared to the rage against the church and the Catholic religion created by the sight of the French shells. As most of these shells have fallen in the Transtevere, and ruined the houses of the poor people who inhabit it, as well as killed some of them, the Transteverini—that portion of the population lately so Catholic—are those who now curse and blaspheme against the Pope and the clergy, in whose name they see all this carnage and horror.

The excesses of Rome have been surpassed by the excesses of Gaeta. Not a word has been said of peace, reconciliation, or pardon; not a promise made to maintain public liberties; and yet this ought to have been done by the Pope. The last allocution of the Pontiff has been read. How imprudent to have made the Pope praise Austria, and the King of Naples, who have ever been the sworn foes of Italian independence. How much more imprudent still to make him say that, of his own accord, he had appealed to the powers to re-establish him on a throne which he had himself abandoned. It was confessing that he wished to do to his people what he had declared unwilling last year to do against the Croats and Austrians, oppressors of Italy. Even the women feel this reasoning; and now that they see the effects of this brutal war of four great powers against a small state, their husbands and children killed and wounded, you cannot form an idea of the rage of these women, of the energetic sentiments that they utter, and the fury that animates them against the Pope, the cardinals, and the mass of the priesthood. You can conceive, therefore, how it is that churches have been devastated. People will no longer confess themselves, or communicate, or hear mass. There is no longer any preaching at Rome, because no one will listen. Everything that is presented by a priest, or smells of a priest, is shunned.

Is it not horrible to think, that because we are Catholics and sons of the Church, we must be kept in leading strings by the Church, abjure all our rights, and expect from the liberality of priests as a concession what is justly due to us, and be condemned to the lot of the most miserable of nations?

These sentiments are more common than they are supposed to be, and have even penetrated into the minds of women. And thus my labours of twenty years have been lost, and Protestantism is *de facto* implanted in a portion of the good and religious Roman people, and that, too, horrible to relate, by the priesthood itself and the bad policy into which the Pope has been drawn.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* thus writes: The Pope's temporal power is ruined, and the conduct



of his advisers will soon ruin his spiritual dominion also. Already an edition of 4,000 Protestant Bibles (Diodati) has been printed and eagerly bought up, and the spirit of detestation with which the clergy are now regarded renders their doctrines (as held forth by Jesuitical teachers) doubly unpalatable to the people. Important documents, just discovered (of which I am promised a sight), reveal a complete system of Jesuitical propaganda in England, and especially in Ireland, from which country the frequent visits of young priests to this capital were not certainly unimportant.

**VENICE.**—The bombardment of Venice has been suspended in consequence of proposals for capitulation having been made by the besieged.

**PIEDMONT.**—Letters from Turin of the 27th ult. state that the Government had refused to accede to the exigencies of Austria, and the negotiations for peace were interrupted until M. de Bruck should receive fresh instructions from Vienna.

#### GERMANY.

**THE INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH.**—Letters from Mannheim, Heidelberg, and other places in the Grand Duchy of Baden, bear witness to the total discomfiture of the insurgents in a series of small battles, which were fought on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd inst. Letters from Karlsruhe inform us of the preparations which the Revolutionary Government have made for their flight, by removing part of their troops and the whole of the funds which they had in their power. In the battle at Waaghausel it is said that the insurgents fought with a desperate bravery, until the Prussians made a bayonet charge, in consequence of which the insurgent forces dispersed and fled. Of their leaders M. Schlöffer was killed in the battle, and the aide-de-camp of M. Mieroslawski, a M. Beust, formerly an officer in the Prussian service, was captured after the final charge of the Prussian battalion. The *Deutsche Zeitung* of the 29th ult. states that the head-quarters of the Prussian army on the Neckar are at Ettlingen, close to the fortress of Rastadt, where part of the insurgent forces are preparing to hold out against the troops. It is certain that the fortress is well provisioned, and that Mieroslawski has more than 10,000 troops in the vicinity; so that the capture of it without a fierce struggle is not likely. Letters from Stuttgart state that part of the insurgent forces has crossed the frontier of Baden and entered the dominions of the King of Wurtemberg. The Wurtemberg troops were preparing to attack and expel the invaders.

#### THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

There has been a battle on the banks of the Waag between the Austrians and Russians on the one side against the Hungarians on the other, of which the *Times* Vienna correspondent gives the following particulars:—"On the morning of the 20th inst. the Hungarians had actually got possession of the right bank of the River Waag, but they were eventually obliged to return to their former positions. In the meantime, General Görgey had come up with reinforcements, and the Imperialist leader, Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the offensive until after the arrival of Russian reinforcements; a fierce battle ensued, which continued till night parted the combatants. The fight recommenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout till the evening and the whole of the next day. The Hungarians fought with furious obstinacy, but they could not prevail against the united Imperialist forces, and, after a three days' battle, General Görgey was compelled to lead his troops back upon Tarkasht, Negyed, and Guta. He crossed the Waag at the two first-mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta the fugitive Hungarians made head against their Imperialist foes, and being surrounded by swamps on each side, and close to the fortress of Kormorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them. The losses of the Hungarians and Imperialists were almost equal; viz. about 8,000 men killed on either side. It is generally supposed that General Görgey, after his retreat across the Waag, fell back upon Komorn, and that his head quarters are at Gönyö or Raab.

So much for the intelligence as derived from Austrian accounts, which, as our readers are aware, are little to be relied on. We subjoin the following outline of the position of affairs, as gathered from Hungarian sources, from the *Daily News* of yesterday:—

The late engagements proceeded from a determination of Georgey's to check the advance of the Austrian and Russian right wing, which menaced to turn the Neusiedl lake.

He accordingly marched across the Waag and Danube to operate in person a diversion. Falling in with the Austrian brigades of Jott and Theissing at Galantha and Altsch-Szeilly on the 20th and 21st, he routed them; but on their being reinforced by Haynau and the Russian Panintin, he retired in good order across the Danube at Forkasht, succeeding in his object, which was to prevent the relief of the Austrian right. This was consequently driven back, the Hungarian left occupying the important point of Oedenburg and turning the Neusiedl lake.

The capture of Oedenburg, erroneously stated at an earlier period of the war to have been occupied by the Hungarians, brings them into the immediate vicinity of Wienerisch-Neustadt, a chief arsenal, and must check the advance of the Russia-Austrian armies upon Raab. Such are the Hungarian accounts; whilst the Vienna journals, on their part, boast the arrival of their troops at Papa—far, indeed, eastward of Oedenburg. But this, as well as of the vaunted successes of the Russians on the Waag, we beg as yet to mistrust altogether.

In the north of Hungary, after long preparations at Dukla, a large Russian army, under Paskiewitch, has crossed by the four adjacent roads of Dukla, Kommuna, Grab, and Isby, leading to the small plain of Bartfeld, heading the long series of defiles through the mountainous country which, extending as far as Kaschau, merges

at length into the great plains of the Theiss. This army, reported to amount to 144,000 men, we are credibly informed, little, if at all, exceeds 60,000. Dembinski, with a force of between 25,000 and 30,000 men, occupies the mountainous district, with strict orders not to risk a pitched battle, but only to defend the passes, and harass and annoy the enemy by every device.

This road, it is true, leads to the very heart of Hungary, and to Debreczin and Grosswardein, seats of the reserves, the arsenals, and Magyar strongholds.

But it must be remembered, that these northern Carpathians are not a mere mountain wall which, once carried, at whatever cost, becomes only a convenient gateway, but extend for many days of march, with valleys innumerable to harbour the defending force, even after a partial passage had been forced, and calculated, in a word, to prove for Hungary what the Basque Provinces have been in Spain. When crossed, it must be with sufficient horse to make head against the splendid national cavalry which doubtless will advance with the reserves from Debreczin, to give battle in the great plains.

How can so much cavalry—can the bulky stores required for man and horse—be conveyed in safety through such a country, so defended, and which assuredly—as when retreating before Windischgrätz—the Magyars will lay waste? Or is it likely that Paskiewitch will be able to push forward, when his army—as in every probability it will—has been reduced to the condition of Diebitch's, when descending from the Balkans upon Adrianople?

In Transylvania, which Bem entirely occupies, his army numbers about 60,000 men. Two Russian armies, each of 25,000 strong, are said to be, one advancing on Bistritz, by the easy pass of the Pojani-Stampi, the other approaching Cronstadt. But at the dates assigned, it has come authentically to our knowledge that neither of these *corps d'armées*, though preparing them to invade, had yet actually crossed the frontier. Bem is prepared to give both a warm reception, and the army of reserve about Debreczin and Grosswardein disposed to act concentrically, can march to support either Dembinski or Bem, as occasion may require. It would seem, therefore, only in the event of both being overpowered, and of the simultaneous successes of the Russian arms, that the safety of Hungary in the east could be seriously endangered.

In the Banat up to the Turkish frontier, all the strong places, and in Slavonia, Peterwardein, and Neusatz are occupied by an Hungarian army under Perczel, against whom for some time past a desultory warfare has been carried on by Jellachich, who recently has been reported to be advancing in a north-westerly direction as far as Funkirchen.

The sixth Hungarian *corps d'armée*, consisting of 20,000 men under General Aulich, was detached southward of the left of Georgey's line: but whether to invade Croatia and advance upon Fiume or effect a junction with Perczel, was not known.

Intelligence just received from Constantinople enables us, however, to form some conjecture on this head. It is stated, though without detail, that Croatia was in full insurrection, demanding the substitution of Bem as their ban for Jellachich.

#### AMERICA.

**COLLISION AND LOSS OF UPWARDS OF 120 LIVES.**—The "Europa" steamer brings advices from Boston to the 20th ult. She made the run throughout in 10½ days. It is our melancholy duty to preface the intelligence brought by the "Europa" with a short abstract of a catastrophe seldom, if ever, exceeded in the sudden and calamitous nature of its results. On the afternoon of the 27th ult., in lat 60 49, long. 29 30, during a dense fog, a collision took place between the "Europa" and the American bark "Charles Bartleet," from London to New York. Within three minutes after the collision the bark went down. Every means were used by the officers, crew, and passengers on board the bark. By strenuous exertions, 42 out of 177 were saved. At the time of the collision most of the emigrants were on deck dancing. Captain Bartleet, the commander of the unfortunate vessel, in the declaration he has since made, expresses his opinion that the collision was inevitable, the fog being so dense that they could not see any distance, and further, expresses his acknowledgments for the kindness and attention he and the other officers experienced while on board the "Europa." Subscriptions to the amount of £352 5s. had been collected by the passengers on board the "Europa." The steamer received no injury beyond the loss of her cutwater.

With the exception of the announcement of the death of the ex-President Polk, which took place in Tennessee, of diarrhoea, and not of cholera, as was originally supposed, we have nothing from the United States of more than ordinary importance.

The cholera was still spreading throughout the Union, but the cases were neither numerous nor of a fatal character, generally speaking.

The distress of the sufferers by the inundation at New Orleans creates much commiseration, and the press in the south gives some harrowing details of the sufferings consequent on the catastrophe. It is expected that some measures of a decided character will be taken to relieve the sufferers. On the 18th ult. the inundation at New Orleans was said to be extending, leaving large deposits of mud in the district that has been flooded.

A duel between Mr. Clay and Mr. Turner has resulted in the death of the latter; the former having received a severe wound.

Canadian affairs were quiet on the 16th ult. The Governor-General was at his country-seat. It was reported that he did not intend to revisit the city of Montreal. A strong guard was still kept at the Government-house.

Business was dull. It was reported that the board of naval officers to whom the Secretary of the Navy referred the proposition of fitting out an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin have reported against the feasibility of the enterprise on various grounds—because the season is too far advanced to reach the west coast of the continent in time to prosecute the search according to the projected plan, and because

the Government owns no vessels adapted to this peculiar description of service.

The steam-ship "California" sailed from San Francisco on the 15th of May, and arrived at Panama on the 21st, and would sail on the 25th. She is reported to have 1,000,000 dollars in gold dust. The astonishing accounts previously received from the mines are said to fall far short of the reality. Nothing had been done towards establishing a Provisional Government. Cholera was making fearful ravages among the California emigrants at the west.

It is stated that on the 5th ult. Tampico was threatened by a body of 10,000 Mexican Indians, who were expected to attack the city on the 7th ult.

St. Domingo accounts of the 3rd ult. state that the city surrendered on the 29th of May to the army of Santa Anna. President Hernandez made his escape on board of an English vessel of war, bound to Kingston. About forty of the leading men had been arrested by order of Santa Anna. The city was quiet, and business improving.

#### INDIA.

Eight days' later news from India arrived in London on Thursday (the fifth day after last week's mail), by anticipatory despatches of the mail from Bombay on the 21st May.

Sir Charles Napier arrived at Calcutta on the 6th May; and on the 7th was sworn in as Commander-in-chief and Extraordinary Member of the Council. He would proceed "up the country" in a very few days.

The Ranee Chunda is said to have been, or to be on the point of being, delivered up to our Resident at Nepal, for safe conduct back to her broken prison, under escort of Captain Martin and a detachment of the Fourth Irregular Cavalry.

The report of Shere Singh's breach of parole and his escape proves to have been unfounded.

A rebellion has occurred in the Nizam's territory, headed by one Appa Sahib as pretended heir to the throne of Nagpore. Brigadier Onslow marched our subsidiary force against the rebels, and, in co-operation with the Nizam's troops, gave them a defeat; but the brigadier perished after the engagement, by the stumbling of his horse over a precipice. Subsequent encounters took place, and ended in the capture of Appa Sahib and the total dispersion of his followers: at the cost, however, of three or four of our officers severely wounded—Brigadier Hampton and Major Lysaght dangerously, Captain Commandant Yates severely, and some others slightly—all of them with the sword.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE "PEARL" SCHOONER.**—Capt. Drayton, of the "Pearl" schooner, and Sears, his mate, who were defeated in their noble attempt to bear off seventy negro slaves from Washington, have been tried for the offence, and sentenced as follows:—The former to pay a fine of 140 dollars on each negro, amounting to 10,360 dollars; and Sears to 7,600 dollars, with imprisonment until paid.

**ARRESTS OF ABOLITIONISTS.**—Jarvis C. Bacon has been indicted and arrested at Grayson, Virginia, charged with circulating abolition documents. The documents were a sermon preached in Philadelphia, and the Life of Frederick Douglass.—Richard Dillingham, a Quaker from Ohio, who was arrested in December last, for having in his possession three slaves, whom he intended to carry to a free state, was convicted of the offence at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 12th ult., and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—*Emancipator*, May, 1849.

**LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—On Sunday evening last, the village of Lydney, Gloucestershire, was filled with consternation and distress by the tidings that eight young men who had gone out for pleasure in a boat upon the Severn had been drowned on their return, by the upsetting of the boat just as it was entering the Lydney harbour. The weather was rough, the tide running strong and a stiff breeze blowing, but the boat had once reached the shore in safety, when the helmsman said, "Now I'll take you out again, and give you another ducking." Soon afterwards the boat capsized, and the whole party, nine in number, were engulfed in the waves. One only was rescued, eight being swept away by the foaming tide. They were all young men, and unmarried, with the exception of one, whose wife was waiting on the bank for his arrival, and witnessed the awful catastrophe. Eight families have thus been plunged in the deepest affliction, and the wailings and lamentations that resounded in the stillness of night through the usually quiet village, were enough to remind one of the destruction of the first-born in the land of Egypt.

**THE FIRST INTERMENT IN THE LEICESTER CEMETERY** took place on Thursday last at noon. The funeral service was performed over the grave, in a solemn and impressive manner, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, in the presence of some two hundred persons, many of whom had been personally acquainted with the deceased townsman (Mr. James Page), whose remains were that day committed to the grave, and who thus evinced their respect for the memory of one whose intrinsic worth could only be appreciated by those who had had opportunities of closely observing his character. Mr. Page was a steady and consistent advocate of civil and religious liberty, and was one of the gentlemen returned as Town Councillor at the first election after the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill.—*Leicester Mercury*.



## IRELAND.

**THE POLITICAL CONVICTS.**—The "Mountstuart Elphinstone" has sailed for its destination from the Cove of Cork with the political convicts, Martin and O'Doherty, a fact which has caused some surprise, as it was supposed that all the convicts would be sent together.

**IRISH DISTRESS.**—Among the returns lately presented to Parliament, is an account of all the sums advanced, in any shape, from the exchequer, for the relief of Irish distress since 1845. The whole amount remitted to the sufferers is £8,032,400, of which £288,000 has been repaid.

**DESTRUCTION OF A FREE CHURCH BY FIRE.**—DUBLIN, June 30.—There was a great fire in Dublin on the 29th ult. The Free Church, which stood in Great Charles-street, was totally destroyed, owing, it is supposed, to some explosion from the gas-pipes. A valuable library and magnificent organ were destroyed in the flames. Since the burning of the Custom House stores some years since, there has not been so great a fire in Dublin.

**COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.**—THIRTEEN PERSONS KILLED.—At six o'clock on Tuesday morning week, a great explosion took place at the Dudley Port pits. It seems that the men, above twenty in number, had gone down to their work at the usual hour, headed by a man named Pritchard, the doggie of the pit, and Elijah Jutson, his assistant, both of whom held the safety lamps in their hands. There are various gate-roads in the mine to the different workings, and they having been tried, the men proceeded to their work. Another portion of them followed the doggie and Jutson to another part of the mine. At a particular part of it, about four hundred yards from the bottom of the shaft, Jutson (who still lives), states that he was ordered by Pritchard to unscrew the safety-lamp, and instantly an explosion took place. So terrific was this, that it was heard a mile from the spot, and all the gearing of the pit was blown to atoms. A number of horses were killed, and huge pieces of coal were hurled into the air an immense height. Several of the men were blown out of the workings up the gate-road of the pit, a distance of twenty yards. Eleven were picked up dead, and two have since died from the injuries they received. Twenty-three others are so dreadfully burned that it is not expected that all of them can survive.

**CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.**—The newspaper mania, whose disastrous effects have several times been recorded, seems to be now thoroughly drawing to a close. Of the many low-priced journals which existed about three years ago, we believe not one now remains as a memento of the folly by which they were created and fostered. All have either died after serious loss to their owners, or they have been compelled, if intending a remunerative existence, to advance in price. The *Liverpool Mercury* (without Supplement), is to be raised in price from 4d. to 4½d., and the *Liverpool Courier* (also without Supplement), is going to return to the old charge of 5d. In doing so, the latter observes, "in thus abandoning an experiment which we were induced contrary to our own convictions to try, we are but acting in concert with the general body of the Liverpool journalists, who have discovered, by dear-bought experience, that the low prices of the last two years are incompatible alike with their own interests and with those of their subscribers and the public at large."

**GUTTA PERCHA USEFUL FOR EMIGRANTS.**—The *Standard of Freedom* says:—"We recently paid a visit to the Gutta Percha Company's Works in Wharf-road, City-road, and were surprised to find that this newly-discovered material, Gutta Percha, has been manufactured into so many useful articles (in addition to shoe soles) suitable for emigrants. Amongst the articles we saw were the following:—Air-tight life-buoys, possessing more buoyancy than cork; sou'westers, which will effectually preserve the head from rain and sea spray; boots and shoes with solid Gutta Percha bottoms, so as to be re-soled without requiring solution; washing and chamber bowls, drinking mugs, powder flasks, bottles, carboys, &c., which cannot be broken, however violently thrown down, and which may readily be made into air-tight life-buoys in the event of a shipwreck; sheeting, canvass, lining, &c., for the lining of trunks and boxes, so as to effectually preserve the contents from moisture or injury from salt-water; portmanteaus, &c. Gutta Percha tubing, which, being so very light, may be easily exported, will form a valuable means for supplying new settlements with water. It was pointed out to us, that the ingenious emigrant could readily convert the Gutta Percha life-buoys, &c., into shoe soles when he arrives across the sea. The Gutta Percha Balsam, which stops the flow of blood from a cut, &c., seems useful for emigrants."

**SOMERSETSHIRE COUNTY MEETING.**—A county meeting, called by the Sheriff of Somersetshire on requisition, was held at Bridgewater on Friday, to consider the depressed condition of the agricultural interest, and means of relief. The Sheriff presided; Mr. Miles, M.P., Sir Alexander Hood, M.P., and Mr. Pinney, M.P., took part in the proceedings. Protectionist resolutions were moved, and were supported by Mr. Miles and Sir Alexander Hood; resolutions in amendment, advocating re-adjustment of taxation and economy, were supported by Mr. Pinney and others. When put to the vote, the Protectionist resolutions were carried, but by a majority which some on the platform considered doubtful.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.

Baron Rothschild having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, a new writ was moved for the representation of the City on Wednesday last.

On Thursday morning, an address from the Baron to his late constituents appeared, offering himself as a candidate, and stating that he has sought a re-election in order that they may have an opportunity of reiterating the opinion which they declared in electing him.

A meeting of the Liberal Election Committees was held on Thursday evening, at the Hall of Commerce. Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., presided; Mr. Aglionby, M.P., and Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., were present on the platform. The chairman and other gentlemen earnestly advocated Baron de Rothschild's claims; and resolutions which pledged the meeting to support him were passed unanimously. Among them was the following:—

That while the vindication of a great principle is cheaply purchased at the cost of the temporary abeyance of a portion of the representation of even the chief city of the empire, we feel deeply the responsibility which is involved in suffering even a brief suspension of our representative rights; and we insist upon the immediate re-introduction and pressing forward without delay of such a measure as will effectually remove from the statute-book all representative disqualifications on account of religious opinion.

Up to late on Saturday night, although there had been meetings of the Tories both in the City and at the West-end, no one could be found bold enough to contest the City Election with Baron Rothschild, and it was expected that he would walk over the course. Mr. Robert Bevan, on being applied to, pointed to Baron Rothschild's overwhelming majority over him at the last General Election, and expressed a disinclination to try the chances again. Mr. Mildmay, a partner in the house of Baring, Brothers, shook his head. Mr. G. F. Young, for some unexplained reason, declined to stand. Sir Peter Laurie and Alderman Hooper were "mentioned," but neither of them was thought likely either to attempt a contest, or to secure support if they tried. Mr. Freshfield, who was beaten by 2,000 at the last election, was evidently a desperate card. But at length, late on Saturday night, it was announced that a candidate had been obtained, who turned out to be no other than Lord John Manners, the former representative of the Duke of Newcastle at Newark, but who has been set aside by his Tory patron on account of his Romanizing liberalism. Of this young gentleman the *Daily News* of Monday gives the following account:—

Lord John Manners, who appears on the civic hustings to-day, as a candidate for the representation of London, in opposition to the Baron Rothschild, is a younger son of the Duke of Rutland, and sat for some time in Parliament, as the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle, for Newark. In society he is considered an amiable young man, strongly imbued with Puseyite notions, and holding strange ideas on points connected with the position of the Church and aristocracy. Many of his lordship's opinions in Parliament have excited the disapprobation even of the Conservatives. On one occasion, in the course of a debate upon the Poor-law (February 1843), the noble lord expressed an opinion that the administration of all funds for the relief of the poor ought to be exclusively in the hands of the clergy. In the same year, in a debate upon a motion of Mr. S. Crawford, for leave to bring in a bill to secure the full representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of Parliaments, Lord John Manners took the high Tory position, that it was altogether untrue that the people, as the constitutional maxim has it, are the source of all legitimate power. He paid the people the compliment of describing them as "an abstract something or nothing." His opinions as to trade and commerce have been summed up by himself in two lines, published in a poem entitled "England's Trust," which lines give at once the index to the noble lord's political creed. They are as follows:—

"Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,  
But save us still our old nobility!"

This is the motto under which the noble lord addresses the electors of the City—the greatest seat of wealth, commerce, laws, and learning, that the world has ever known.

## THE NOMINATION.

The nomination took place on Monday at Guildhall, and excited, as may be supposed from the circumstances under which it took place, intense public interest. Every corner where the privilege of bill-stickers is exercised was posted with letters, addresses, announcements, and political squibs bearing on the approaching contest. Flags were displayed inscribed with the name of Baron Rothschild, and the motto of "Civil and Religious Liberty," with which his name is associated. The approach to the Guildhall was crowded from an early hour by the electors and non-electors of the city, and as the hour for commencing the formal proceedings connected with the election drew near the excitement which the occasion created became more manifest. In front of the hall barriers had been erected, within which the city police kept watch and ward, and to pass which was a matter of no small difficulty. At 12 o'clock the multitude were admitted, and immediately every part of the vast space from which a view of the proceedings could be had was filled to overflowing. The hustings were crowded by the city officials and the friends and supporters of the opposing candidates.

After the usual ceremonies had been gone through, RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., came forward to propose Baron Lionel de Rothschild, as a fit and proper person to represent the city of London in Parliament. In the course of his address, he said, that the present contest was not a personal one, but one which involved a great principle. That principle they were met there to maintain:—

Only do your duty, and I stake my existence on the issue [loud cheers]. One word on our opponent, for I

am absolutely assured we have one. We ought to be most grateful to the amiable and accomplished nobleman who relieves the flatness of a walk over the course by his unexpected appearance here to-day [laughter]. I have listened to him formerly with some astonishment as a distinguished member of the Young England, or white waistcoat party—a benevolent association of young gentlemen to effect the restoration of mediæval institutions [cheers and laughter]. Gentlemen, the sages of antiquity were wont to compass the wisdom of a life in some pithy apophthegm—some short saying—a kind of concentrated essence of sagacity to be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Now, fortunately, the noble lord has embalmed his political creed in short but immortal verse—in a far-famed and well-known couplet—the most comprehensive, conclusive, unanswerable little thing, which must secure him your sympathy and support. Listen, I beseech you—

"Let laws and learning, wealth and commerce, die,  
But leave us still our old nobility."

I am not an advocate in general for electioneering placards or banners, but here is a sentiment which well deserves them; let it be printed, I beseech you, in Gothic characters, on a true blue ground, and hung over his committee-room. It will do a great deal for him. I am not sure that it will not do for him altogether [cheers and laughter].

JOHN DILLON, Esq., in seconding the nomination, said:—

I present myself before you to second the nomination of Baron Lionel Rothschild, but in doing so allow me to remind you that I speak in favour of a principle, and not of a man [cheers]; that this is not a contest on behalf of an individual; that this is not a contest as to the religious opinions of an individual, but that it is a contest on a large and broad principle; viz., whether the time has not come when we can no longer have religious tests made the means of determining a man's political position [cheers]. That is the question, and the only question.

Let it not be supposed that I speak in derogation of the House of Peers. A large minority has maintained our rights there. The peers of England have raised themselves from the people of England. That very commerce which the noble lord alludes to has established some of them. The administration of the laws has founded the families of others; and learning has also contributed its share to the constitution of the House. Therefore, we do not derogate from the position of the House of Lords. Let them remember the people of England have rights as well as they. Let them not raise that awful question—the question between the people and the aristocracy. Let them not excite that awful war between castes and distinctions of society. Let them remember their place, and we, the citizens of London, will remember ours [cheers]. And here I claim, on the part of the citizens of London, our right to return whom we please to represent us in Parliament.

Sir THOMAS BARING proposed, and Sir PETER LAURIE seconded, Lord John Manners; but so much confusion took place that scarcely a syllable of their addresses could be heard.

The laughter and disorderly noises which greeted the close of the Alderman's address speedily changed their character on the appearance of Baron Rothschild in front of the hustings, whose reception was as gratifying as that of the immediate speakers had been the reverse.

Baron ROTHSCHILD spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, nearly two years have elapsed since I had the honour of presenting myself to you in the same capacity as that in which I now come forward to solicit your suffrages [cheers]. At that election you had an opportunity of expressing your opinions on the great question of religious freedom; and, by electing me your representative, you proved that it is not necessary to test a man's religious creed before you entrust him with great public duties [cheers]. You expressed your opinions—I say it with feelings of proud satisfaction—and recorded your verdict emphatically against bigotry and intolerance; and you decided that, in the city of London, religious distinctions and disqualifications should no longer exist [loud cheering]. During those two years of confidence and indulgence on your part, I was most anxious to follow out your views with respect to the attainment of the common object of our wishes, and I have especially consulted with the committee nominated at the meeting of the 1st of February, and have carefully weighed with them our proceedings. I flatter myself I now come before you encouraged by approval of that conduct and policy; but this is no time for dwelling upon details. We meet here to-day for a great cause, and for the promotion of principles which you yourselves were the first to advocate [cheers]. You, electors of London, can proudly say that you were the first to assault the last barrier of religious intolerance, and you are now called upon to assert and maintain your undoubted constitutional right of selecting your own representative [great cheering and applause]. There can be no doubt, gentlemen, that you are acting as constitutionally in giving your votes to the candidate of your choice, as the Lords are acting constitutionally in rejecting a bill passed in two consecutive sessions by the House of Commons. I believe that their lordships were guided by what they supposed to be the best possible motives; but have we not always seen that determined demonstration of public opinion was necessary before any great measure could be carried, and that if strong convictions in favour of any particular principle were found prevalent among the people, such convictions and wishes and determinations must be manifested many times [cheers], before they could win assent from all the constituted authorities? [cheers.] I seek, then, your assistance to make clear to the Upper House the strong conviction, the conscientious belief, and the earnest desire of this great constituency [cheers]. And what, let me ask you, is that wish—what that conscientious conviction? You believe that the peculiar tenets of a man's religious faith ought not to be a cause of obstruction in his path of civil duty [cheers], provided he be a good citizen [cheers]; and you wish to see that maxim practically enforced. Gentlemen, we were told but a few nights ago, on very high authority, that while there exists a great sympathy between the Houses of Lords and Commons, the former presents a check on the other against precipitate expressions of popular feeling. This privilege, then, has been exercised, and the Lords have prevented what they deem a too hasty acquiescence in popular



opinion upon the question with which I am identified. It remains for us to show that it was no hastily formed opinion, by reiterating former votes [cheers], and by re-asserting the principles upon which I had the honour to be returned as your representative [great cheering and applause]. Gentlemen, knowing that our common desire is just and reasonable—that our mode is constitutional and safe—and that truth and justice are on our side, I come forward respectfully, but confidently, to claim your suffrages. I seek to be elected to the proud distinction of being your representative. Having identified myself with you at the last election in successfully asserting the great principles of civil and religious liberty, I now come forward trusting that we shall triumphantly carry out those principles, and vindicate our rights and privileges.

The Baron then retired amid the same demonstrations of favour as greeted his appearance; indeed, there seemed to be very few in the hall who were not his friends, and the odd hiss there was heard now and then was immediately smothered in a burst of cheering.

Lord J. MANNERS came forward, but was received with such a torrent of yells, groans, and discordant sounds of every description, that his words were inaudible even to the reporters close beside him; so that his lordship's gesticulations were the only means left to him of interpreting his sentiments.

After several interventions in his favour, the noble lord was at length allowed to proceed, but the whole of his address was delivered amidst a storm of voices, and so completely did his opponents succeed in the object they had in view, that those immediately beside him could only catch mere fragments of sentences, and were almost entirely dependent on their imagination for any clue to his meaning. In the course of his remarks he said:—

I appear here as a candidate for the honour of representing the great city of London, not to gratify any personal ambition, not as the advocate of intolerance, or as the opponent of the just rights of any class of Englishmen, but as the vindicator of the law, as the maintainer of the indefeasible privileges of the upper House of Parliament, and the asserter of the right of every branch of English industry to be encouraged by the imperial legislature. If the present were an ordinary occasion, I should not have been induced to appear at this meeting, because the sentiments of private regard I entertain for my honourable opponent would have prevented me from crossing his path; but I felt it was absolutely necessary at this great crisis that the gauntlet which he has thrown down should be taken up by somebody, in order that the great and important constituency of the City of London should have the option given to them of choosing between a candidate who calls on you to throw yourself into collision with the legislature of the land, and one who, like me, invites you to respect the decisions of our legislature, and at the same time to exercise in a practical manner the franchises you enjoy [continued uproar, hisses, stamping of feet, and groans]. I ask you to view with somewhat of deliberation the result of the contest, which is thus precipitately forced on you.

He said that if his hon. opponent should be returned, he was incapable of sitting in the House of Commons. But he went further, and asserted that his hon. opponent professed political opinions which he trusted this great commercial constituency would no longer hesitate to repudiate, &c. &c.

A show of hands was then taken, when an immense majority was declared for Baron Rothschild. A poll was demanded on behalf of Lord John Manners, and, after the usual vote of thanks and cheers, the meeting dispersed.

After the nomination, bands of music paraded the streets of London: the roadway leading to the Guildhall was decorated with banners, and evidences were given of the popular feeling in Baron Rothschild's favour.

**IRELAND AND THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.**—On Thursday the Members of the Corporation who were called together on Thursday last, at the Mansion-house, by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the great object of benefiting Ireland by the purchase of land in that country, assembled in one of the large rooms of that building. The Lord Mayor, upon taking the chair, informed the meeting that he had received encouragement from most influential parties, in consequence of a letter from an individual in the most elevated rank in Ireland; he had waited upon Lord J. Russell and Sir G. Grey, and received from those Ministers the strongest assurances of support and assistance in carrying out any plan suggested for the advantage of Ireland by the Corporation of London. He was not at liberty at present to make public the important contents of the written communication to which he referred, but nothing could exceed the admiration with which the personage from whom it had issued contemplated the proceeding. On Thursday it was unanimously agreed that a requisition should be signed calling upon his lordship to convene a Court to consider the propriety of appointing a committee to inquire into the subject of purchasing land in Ireland. The requisition was at once drawn up and presented to his lordship, who stated that he would appoint as early a day as would suit the members of the corporation.

**THE CROMWELL MONUMENT, ST. IVES.**—We understand that the subscription progresses favourably in this town. The Rev. Mr. Holland is about to visit several of the neighbouring places in furtherance of the object, and from the interest manifested in various parts of the kingdom, success appears inevitable. The committee have issued a large number of circulars to ministers and others, soliciting immediate co-operation. The sum required not being a large one, this aid will be cheerfully tendered. A list of names, with subscriptions already received, will shortly be published.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE JEW BILL.

Tuesday was the day named for the second reading of the Jew Bill; or, more properly speaking, the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. It is customary, when anything of unusual interest is to come on, or when a favourite or amusing speaker—such as Lord Stanley or Lord Brougham—is expected to make a formal speech, for a galaxy of peeresses to appear in the gallery. The attendance, otherwise, was good; but not by any means equal to what it was at the corresponding discussion of last year. Little interest seemed to be excited, persons apparently taking it for granted, that the pressure was altogether awaiting which could alone induce their lordships to make virtue of necessity. What struck me as symptomatic of great indifference, was finding so few members of the Commons present. At seven o'clock there was only one in the gallery, and he was asleep. For several hours the *loca*le was entirely deserted; and it was not till about eleven o'clock that a dozen members could be counted. At midnight I reckoned twenty-four.

The Duke of Cambridge, who spoke last year against the admission of Jews, was not present on Tuesday evening. With that exception, all the prominent men were in attendance, and I never saw the Opposition bench display so gay an appearance. Lord Stanley appeared in a white waistcoat, a most unusual thing with him. There was a considerable change in the personæ as regarded the speakers. Last year, the second reading of the bill was moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, this year it was the Earl of Carlisle. Last year, the rejection was moved by the Earl of Ellenborough, this year it was the Earl of Eglinton who discharged that office. On this occasion, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ellenborough, and Lord Stanley, kept silence; but Lord Brougham made a speech, rich in all the characteristics of his earlier and better days. The Earl of Carlisle is an accomplished speaker, but apt to become too fine and figurative, and such, I think, was the character of his speech on Tuesday. The Earl of Eglinton, who followed him, presents the singular anomaly of a leading man on the turf professing extraordinary devotion to Christianity. Last year, the number of peers present at the division was 221, and the majority against the bill was 29; with proxies, it was 32. On Tuesday the number was 165, and the majority 25. No proxies were called for. The difference in the attendance is 56, but the absences being nearly as much on the one side as on the other, the majority in both cases is about the same. The *Morning Post* of Thursday states that had proxies been called for, the majority would have been 37, being two more than the aggregate majority of last year.—*Jerrold's Weekly News*.

## ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.

The Lord Mayor gave an entertainment on Wednesday, in honour of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues in the late Ministry. The company numbered about 200; including, besides Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Bishop of Oxford, with many other members of Parliament, and several foreign ministers. All the principal guests were accompanied by their ladies; and the assemblage was one of the most brilliant ever entertained within the hospitable walls of the Mansion-house.

In proposing the health of Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Mayor gradually increased in warmth as he spoke; almost breaking through his own rule of political neutrality in order to an eulogium on Sir Robert, his measures, and his personal sacrifices to the public weal.

Amidst all the opposition he ever had to encounter, I never heard it said that Sir Robert Peel had endeavoured to carve out anything for himself or his friends. It is well known that he has refused the highest honours, and, with a purity of principle and disinterestedness of character that do him the highest honour, he has ever endeavoured to promote to the best of his ability the interest and prosperity of the country, with entire forgetfulness of himself and his party.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in suitably acknowledging the cordial eulogium of the Lord Mayor, determined rigorously to observe the rule which excludes from convivial meetings all topics referring to public differences.

He had stood there, he said, as the organ of a powerful Government; as the organ of an Opposition little less powerful, trying to subvert a Government; and even then he had respected that rule.

Now when I stand in a different position—when I remain aloof from party and political conflicts, so far at least as any objects of personal ambition or interests of party are concerned—I should be inexcusable indeed if I did not respect the neutrality of this place, or if I threw any impediment in the way of your indulging in that munificent and unbounded hospitality by which you are enabled to collect men of all shades of political opinion, who, in the absence, on these occasions, of all party considerations, meet to do honour to the first corporation in the world in the person of its chief magistrate.

Nevertheless, after the reference made by the Lord Mayor to the public acts of his administration, he could not suppress those feelings which rose to his mind when he saw round him those, unconnected with his Government, who had braved misrepresentation, obloquy, and injury, in supporting that Government, even when they knew and felt assured that its days were numbered.

Still less can I see without emotion those who were associated with me in the exercise of office—who were bound to me by the ties of a common responsibility—who were more closely bound to me by the ties of an

unvarying reciprocity of affection, reciprocity of esteem, and reciprocity of support. I see those of the highest eminence at the bar, who gave their professional assistance: I see those connected with the commercial and colonial policy of the empire, with whom I conferred on questions of the deepest interest: I see the Minister with whom I was in daily communication respecting the internal affairs of the country, and who brought to the performance of that duty the greatest talents, the greatest assiduity, the greatest skill in the administration of that department: I see him to whom was especially committed the charge of the finances of this country—my earliest political friend, with whom I shared every vicissitude of fortune—who by his financial knowledge and by his judgment conciliated the respect of this great city, in whose integrity the most unbounded confidence was placed, and whose administration of the finances of his country was as eminently successful as those of any preceding Chancellors: I see on my right my noble friend who was charged in critical times with the administration of the foreign affairs of the empire—who gained the confidence and good-will of every foreign minister with whom he had to act—who gained for the Court of his Sovereign an influence that was wholly due to his personal character, and who made that influence which he had obtained subservient to the great end of his political life—the removal of obstacles which prevented a cordial good understanding between foreign powers, and to the maintenance of universal peace, so far as that was consistent with a scrupulous and undeviating regard to the interests and honour of our own country.

He could not take the praises too partially given to him personally; and he declared most deliberately, that no man standing in the position of First Minister of the Crown ever had the same advantages which he had enjoyed from the zealous and faithful co-operation of those united with him:—

We had our differences of opinion, no doubt, and we maintained those differences, as it was our duty to do; but this I will say, that they never for one moment interrupted the harmony of our private friendship; and when that decision was taken by which those differences were excited, they never interfered with the resolution to carry it into execution. I am bound to say honestly, that my feelings of affection for them—my gratitude for their support—my respect for their services—my attachment to them, has only strengthened in the interval that has elapsed since I resigned the office of Prime Minister.

These general reminiscences Sir Robert wound up by a particular acknowledgment to the Duke of Wellington, and a eulogy on his character. To none other of the subjects referred to by the Lord Mayor would he advert, with one exception—the subject of Ireland:—

Men of all parties—of all political connexions—feel the deepest sympathy in the misfortunes of that unhappy country, and evince the most sincere desire to administer to her wants and to lay the foundation of her future prosperity. It is now nearly two hundred and forty years since the sovereign of this country, being desirous to make a settlement in Ireland, sought for the assistance of the city of London. He invited them to co-operate with him in restoring what was then called the "ruinated cities" of Londonderry and Coleraine.

I hope that after the lapse of two hundred and forty years the city of London will be enabled again to come forward to promote the welfare of Ireland. It will act now upon more liberal and comprehensive principles—it will not now seek to expel the natives of the soil; but it will seek to elevate their character, to encourage industry, to find for them permanent employment, to instil into them the principles of order, respect for the laws, and submission to authority. That would be a glorious position for the city of London. I hope it may succeed; I hope it may receive from the Government that encouragement which it expects. The boundaries of the city are necessarily limited—its jurisdiction cannot be extended; but if it can, by its useful connexion with Ireland, encourage in the remotest districts habits of industry and of order, it will endear the English name to the people of Ireland: and it will do more to cement the union than mere laws and forms of constitution ever can do.

The Earl of ABERDEEN acknowledged the toast of his health with an eulogium on universal peace; observing in conclusion—

With such feelings, you may imagine how satisfactory it was for my right hon. friend, as well as for myself, that when we retired from office we left our country in profound peace, and every other country in Europe in a state of tranquillity and progressive improvement.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in his turn, joined in the tribute of homage justly due to the private character, the public services, and the spotless integrity of Sir Robert Peel.

**ST. IVES, HUNTINGDON.**—On Friday night, Mr. Henry Vincent addressed a densely-crowded meeting in the public institution of this town, on "The Continental Revolutions, and the Results that must flow from them." Notwithstanding the charge of admission, the hall was crowded to the door. Mr. Vincent strongly urged the people to prevent revolution in this country, by obtaining an effective reform of Parliament. These Fen districts are open for an effective movement. Huntingdon is a small county, and a forty-shilling freehold movement would soon place it in the people's hands. Huntingdon, St. Ives, Cambridge, Godmanchester, Houghton, Chatteris, St. Neots, and a few other places, were the movement taken up in earnest, might secure a Radical representation for Huntingdonshire. Mr. Vincent has promised to address the Cambridge people in the open air towards the close of the summer, and we hope this movement may then commence.

**THE PETS OF OXFORD.**—At the Oxford Commemoration, the names most enthusiastically cheered were, the Bishop of Exeter, Miss Sellon and the Sisters of Mercy, and the Wadham boat-crew. The American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, received the honorary degree of D.C.L.



## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 4, Two o'clock.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH brought forward the claims of the army of the Punjab in respect to the property of the late Maharajah of Lahore. After some discussion, in which the right of the army of the Punjab to some share of the booty secured to the East India Company by its exertions was universally admitted, the matter dropped.

The bill for the Audit of Railway Accounts passed through committee, and was reported, and their lordships then adjourned.

The House of Commons yesterday met at 12 o'clock, and in committee resumed the consideration of the clauses proposed by way of amendment to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the discussion of which continued until 3 o'clock, when it was further adjourned to 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The House then suspended its sitting until five o'clock, when Lord D. STUART moved for a select committee to inquire into the mode of assessment for the Metropolitan Police, its expenditure, and the general administration of the force. In supporting his motion, he urged the dangerous extent to which the police force had attained, and its great expense, and made certain allegations against its character. Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, for which, he said, Lord Dudley had not laid the slightest parliamentary ground; and he moved, by way of amendment, for certain returns. After a short debate, in which Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. OSBORNE, Sir W. JOLIFFE, Mr. HUME, Sir D. L. EVANS, Sir J. HOGG, and Mr. THORNBURY—most of whom disclaimed all participation in the attack made by the mover upon the character and conduct of the police—took part, the House divided upon the motion, which was negatived by 137 against 28, and the amendment agreed to.

## THE CHARTER.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR having declined to accede to the requests made to him, to postpone his motion in favour of the bringing on of the adjourned debate on the state of the nation, proceeded in a speech illustrative of the existing defects in the constitution of the House of Commons, as not representing the wants and wishes of the people, and in favour of their charter, to move:—

That this House, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth, that the people are the only legitimate source of power, that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry, that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted, and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits; that (in recognition of the above great truths) this House adopts the principles embodied in the document entitled, *The People's Charter*, namely, annual elections, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members.

He began by stating, that the people felt that they had been deceived in the effects of the great measures introduced avowedly to ameliorate their condition—emancipation, reform, and free-trade. The great interests represented in that House were all repugnant to the interests of the working classes; whereas, if labour were fairly represented there, all classes would be benefited. He then went through all the "six points" of the Charter in succession. The first, "annual Parliaments," he preferred to the other five, on account of the practical advantages attending it; and he enumerated these advantages, and the evils of the septennial system. With respect to the vote by ballot, he was opposed to it with the present constituency. In arguing for equal electoral districts he showed, from a digest of the population of the cities and boroughs of England, and of the number of members returned by them, the glaring inequality of the present apportionment of the representation; and he inveighed against the absurdity, as well as the injustice, of the principle of a property qualification. Touching very lightly upon the last point, which he advocated upon the ground, that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," Mr. O'Connor diverged into a great variety of collateral topics, concluding with a vindication of his own public conduct, and with pledging himself that, so long as he lived, his banner should bear the words, "The People's Charter and No Surrender."

Colonel THOMPSON took a diffusive view of the subject; although he supported the motion, he dissented from one of the points—the payment of members—which was an excrescence upon the original Charter.

Mr. HUME also supported the motion, expressing his hope that the time was coming when the middle class of electors, seeing that all measures were now rejected which had for their object a reduction of the national expenditure, and the promotion of good Government, would demand a change in the constitution of that House, and called upon the noble lord, ere it was too late, to do justice to the people at large by bringing them within the pale of the constitution.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL stated the reasons why, on general principles, he objected to some points of the Charter, but expressed his desire that large batches of intelligent men who were now excluded from the exercise of political rights should have the franchise extended to them.

Mr. G. THOMPSON quoted Lord John Russell's observations of 1837 in order to show that, on the part of the noble lord, there was a firm and pertinacious resistance to every proposition introduced for, in the slightest degree, extending the just rights of the people, and after referring to the state of the representation in various boroughs, expressed his belief that the constitution would be best maintained in its

integrity when the people were fairly represented in that house, and he should therefore vote, without committing himself to the details, for the resolution before the house, in the hope that it would lead to some practical result.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Sir G. STRICKLAND, and Mr. MUNTZ, opposed the motion.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, as one of those who had signed the document on which the Charter was founded, avowed his firm conviction to be that the principles of the Charter were the only ones on which the liberties of the people could be secured.

Mr. W. J. FOX took a historical review of the representative system, and concluded by observing that he supported the motion on the simple principle, without reference to this or that point of the Charter, that the people were entitled to this extensive enlargement of the existing basis of the elective franchise.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the arguments of Mr. George Thompson, as to his expressed opinions in 1837, referred to the defective state of some portions of the representative system, which he had never denied, referred to the various points of the Charter in detail, and the labour question, to the state of France and the results consequent upon universal suffrage there, made some admissions as to its extension in this country, and concluded by stating that he must oppose the proposition before the House, conceiving that if adopted it would tend to produce the greatest evils, and that they were in the enjoyment of benefits which if they lightly parted with they would deserve to be deemed the most foolish and unwise nation on the face of the earth.

After a reply from Mr. F. O'CONNOR, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 209, the numbers 13 to 222.

Mr. BANKES, in some explanatory observations, moved that the House go into committee for the purpose of considering the mode of preventing fraud in the sale of bread. After a discussion, the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 54, the numbers 91 to 37; when the House went into committee, a resolution was considered, and agreed to, and on the House resuming leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. BUTLER called the attention of the House to the reports and recommendation of the Lyme Regis Election Committee of last session, charging Mr. Attwood with bribery, and moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Mr. Attwood and his agents for bribery and corruption at Lyme Regis and Harwich. The motion was opposed by Major BERSFORD, who made a spirited defence of Mr. Attwood. Sir G. GREY doubted whether, after the lapse of time, a prosecution could be maintained. Upon a division the motion was negatived by 46 against 3.

The House adjourned, after having sat for eleven hours and a half, at half-past one o'clock, until twelve o'clock this day.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE AND ROME.—The rumours respecting the change in the command of the army of intervention are confirmed. It appears that General Oudinot and General Vaillant, the best engineering officer in France, do not agree. A proposal to proceed to General Oudinot's camp was made to General Bodeau on Monday, which he accepted. He left Paris the same night. On the same day, the President of the Assembly read in the Chamber a letter of General Bodeau applying for leave of absence, "to proceed on a temporary mission confided to him by the Minister of War."

The first duty of General Bodeau will be (says the *Times* correspondent) to inquire into the state of affairs, and to replace Oudinot if in reality any blame attach to him. In any case, I have it from excellent authority, that General Bodeau has received the fullest powers to terminate the Roman affair by force or negotiation. General Bodeau is said to be well adapted to either task. I have no reason to believe that it is thought that the moment for negotiation, or intrigue, has even as yet passed away.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes despatches, or rather the journal of the siege at Rome, up to the 26th ult., at which date no advance had been made. It is now almost certain that if the Romans resist as they have done hitherto, the French cannot get possession of the city before the expiration of at least fifty days; that is, allowing the French to be able to proceed with every advantage on their side. This view is quite sustained by the opinion of a general officer now with the army of Italy, who writes to the *National*.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 29th ult., announces the arrival there of a steam-boat from Civita Vecchia, with 180 sick and wounded soldiers from the camp of General Oudinot. The excessive heat was beginning to be severely felt at Rome, and the number of sick was increasing. It was said that General Oudinot had resolved to adopt the most energetic measures to bring the affair to a conclusion. The 17th and 50th Regiments of Infantry had been landed at Civita Vecchia on the 25th. The effective force before Rome was calculated at 30,000 men.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—The head-quarters of Haynau are at Hochstrass. Paskewitch is said to have reached Kaschau, which, if true, is a fact of great importance, as that city is the key of the surrounding plains. The main force of the Magyars was before Raab, and was to be attacked on the 28th. The reported defeat of the Magyars at St. Thomas is now contradicted, even by the ministerial papers. The head-quarters of the Ban were, on the 21st, at Sove.

GERMANY.—The 130 members of the late National

Assembly assembled at Gotha, have published a programme, in which, after stating their objection to many points of the constitution drawn up at Berlin, they advise its acceptance, as it contains the main provisions of the Frankfurt charter; and they pledge themselves, 1. To contribute, with their utmost endeavour, to procure the adhesion of those states which have as yet held off to the project of constitution prepared at Berlin; and, 2. To participate in the elections for the next Reichstag. Among the signatures there are 12 from Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden; 10 from both Hesses and Nassau; 15 from the Kingdom of Saxony and the Thuringian Duchies; 18 from Hanover and Brunswick; 6 from the free towns; 6 from Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg; 10 from Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, the Anhalt states, and Lippe; lastly, 53 from Prussia.

## CITY ELECTION.—TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

The citizens of London have returned the Baron Rothschild, in the teeth of the House of Lords, by a larger majority than ever was obtained by any representative the city ever sent to Parliament. No man that the first city of the realm ever sent to Parliament has hitherto been returned against an active opposition by anything approaching the majority Baron Rothschild has secured. His majority is no less than 3,515! No Conservative candidate that has presented himself to the electors of London since the passing of the Reform Bill has polled so few votes as Lord John Manners!

Yesterday morning the several polling-booths, of which there were nineteen distributed in convenient localities throughout the city, exclusive of those in the Guildhall, where the liverymen alone enjoyed the privilege of recording their votes, were opened at eight o'clock, pursuant to the announcement made on the previous day. Baron Rothschild went well ahead of his opponent in the first hour, and—as will be seen by the subjoined account of the state of the poll at the end of each hour—throughout the day he maintained the advantage to the close:—

Nine o'clock.		One o'clock.	
Baron Rothschild...	609	Baron Rothschild...	4,364
Lord J. Manners...	135	Lord J. Manners...	3,191
Majority.....	474	Majority.....	2,073
Ten o'clock.		Two o'clock.	
Baron Rothschild...	1,686	Baron Rothschild...	4,965
Lord J. Manners...	482	Lord J. Manners...	2,487
Majority.....	1,184	Majority.....	2,478
Eleven o'clock.		Three o'clock.	
Baron Rothschild...	2,850	Baron Rothschild...	5,545
Lord J. Manners...	1,222	Lord J. Manners...	2,543
Majority.....	1,628	Majority.....	3,002
Twelve o'clock.		CLOSE OF THE POLL.	
Baron Rothschild...	3,529	Baron Rothschild...	6,619
Lord J. Manners...	1,790	Lord J. Manners...	3,104
Majority.....	1,739	Majority.....	3,515

The arrangements in the Guildhall and in the various booths were excellent, and the electors were in consequence enabled to give their votes speedily and without inconvenience to themselves. Baron Rothschild and Lord J. Manners went round the booths several times during the day, and availed themselves of these opportunities of tendering their thanks personally to their supporters. A protest against Baron Rothschild as a member of Parliament was published; as was also a counter-opinion from Mr. W. D. Hill, Q.C., asserting the Baron's eligibility.

As the hour for the final close of the poll approached, a large number of persons assembled in the Guildhall, and received with great cheering the announcement of the majority for Baron Rothschild, with which the struggle terminated. Both candidates, with several of their friends, were on the hustings, but did not address the assemblage. After addresses from Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. Hall, and Alderman Salomons (who stated that the Baron was so much overpowered by the excitement and the exertions of the day, that his friends had dissuaded him from making an effort to speak on that occasion), the Crier announced, that the official declaration of the poll was to take place this day, at one o'clock precisely, and the crowd separated.

LORD J. RUSSELL.—The state of Lord J. Russell's health is such, that he cannot possibly stand another session in the Commons, but will give way either to Peel or Clarendon and go to the Upper House, a matter for which Lady Russell is most anxious.—Communicated to the *Province of Munster*.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE PAST WEEK.—(From the Report of the Registrar-General).—The 1,217 deaths registered in the week exhibit an excess of 254 above the weekly average of the quarter, which ends on June the 30th; but this unusual result is due only in part to an increased rate of mortality. The registration of a considerable portion of those deaths on which inquest were held, though they occurred at an earlier period, is not completed till the end of the quarters. The number now returned by coroners, as caused by violence is upwards of 80, though the weekly average is only 29, those enumerated in the table as "sudden deaths," are 46, though the average does not exceed 11; an excess for the same reason is found under "apoplexy," the cases returned being 42, while the average is 24. But 124 deaths from cholera are enumerated. The recent progress of this disease is shown by the weekly returns; for in four previous weeks the fatal cases were respectively, 9, 22, 42, and 49. Last week it was fatal to 76 males and 48 females, of whom only 6 were under 5 years of age, 21 between that age and 15 years, 88 at 15 and under 60, and 10 at 60 and upwards. Few deaths from it occurred in the north districts.



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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1849.

### SUMMARY.

THE Postscript of our last number contained a brief summary of the debate in the House of Lords on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, and a statement of the adverse division with which it terminated. The effect was, of course, the continued exclusion of Jews from Parliament. On Wednesday Baron Rothschild accepted of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, whereby his seat for the city of London became vacant, and once more appealed to his constituents for re-election. A new writ was issued. Monday was fixed upon for the day of nomination—Tuesday for that of election, should a contest occur. It was feared that no opposition would be offered to the Baron's return, and his re-election, consequently, be shorn of some portion of its moral influence. Happily, this was not the case. The Protectionists, after having tried Mr. Baring, Mr. Bevan, and Mr. G. F. Young, to no purpose, at last caught a candidate in the person of Lord John Manners, a Puseyite in ecclesiastical, an absolutist in political, and a protectionist in commercial opinion. The walls of the city were soon placarded with addresses, replications, squibs, quotations, and all the usual manifestations of electioneering zeal. The nomination came off on Monday, when Baron Rothschild was declared to have the show of hands in his favour. Yesterday the election proceeded smartly, but quietly, and from the opening to the close of the poll in favour of the Baron. At four o'clock the numbers were announced as follows:—Rothschild, 6,619; Manners, 3,104. Majority for the Jew 3,515, or upwards of 2 to 1.

The House of Lords, on whose discussion of this question we have animadverted in another place, will now have to consider it from another point of view. They are in direct opposition to the House of Commons—they are pretty plainly acting in hostility to the feelings of the country—and they are now bearded by the constituency of the city of London. The electors have insisted upon their right to choose as representative any man, be his religious faith what it may, in whose character and political opinions they place confidence. We hope, by the way, that they do not recognise the fitness of a pecuniary qualification more than they do a qualification of creed—for their power of choice is as much restricted by one as by the other. The Peers, spiritual and temporal, will now have to reflect, whether it will be wise in them to prolong a conflict which can only end in their own defeat, or whether it may not be expedient to acquiesce in the will of the country, legitimately and energetically expressed. Their objection, it is said, is a religious one—it is so very generally when they oppose themselves to the good sense of the community. Unfortunately, their religious convictions are always allied with intolerance and exclusiveness, and the right they claim is the right "to wallop their own nigger." Their consciences, however, yield when the interest of their order is at stake—and although they might fight till doomsday with the Jews, whose political power cannot seriously disturb them, they will probably be shy of bringing down upon them large and influential constituencies, and oft-repeated majorities of an aristocratic House of Commons. The consistent State-churchmen will have to succumb—the inconsistent ones, whose policy is at variance with their principles, will achieve another triumph.

Colonial and Irish affairs have been the prominent topics in the House of Commons. Sir William Molesworth's motion for an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will appoint a commission, to inquire into the administration of her colonial possessions, with a view to remove causes of complaint, to diminish the cost of government, and to give free scope to individual enterprise in the business of colonization, was prefaced by an exceedingly able speech, in which

he noticed the origin and growth of the British Colonial system, traced out the causes of the altered opinion in this country respecting them, illustrated the ruinous character of our present mode of administration, and declared that the system has no defenders in Parliament but official ones. Mr. Hawes, Mr. Labouchere, and Lord John Russell, came to the rescue of the Colonial Office—and supplied any lack of argument in their several speeches, by a show of subservient votes on the division list. Sir W. Molesworth was defeated by a considerable majority. The *Spectator* observes with some force, "But if Ministers remain in this stationary or rather retrograde condition, and if they obtain the amount of unthinking support usually given to 'the Government,' opinion has made great way in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone's speech is an event: it not only proclaims sound doctrine, but marks out a man of the official class as a qualified master of that doctrine, as a statesman prepared to act upon it. And with him go nearly ninety members of the House—ninety men stepping out from all political sections, to support a more positive and enlightened Colonial policy."

The renewed, and, for the present, completed debate on Mr. Pearson's motion relating to Prison Discipline, and which he will renew at an early period of next session—Mr. Spooner's Protection of Women Bill, which the Attorney-General describes as weakening rather than strengthening the existing law, and which all parties appeared to regard as a clumsy specimen of legislation, but which, nevertheless, almost all united in sanctioning by a vote—the passing of the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill—Mr. Disraeli's motion for a committee of the whole House on the state of the nation—and the slow movement of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill through committee, obstructed by innumerable divisions, but gradually making head—call for no particular notice in this place. We have assigned the member for Buckinghamshire a conspicuous niche below.

Affairs out of doors have not been very striking. The meeting at the London Tavern, in reference to the famine in Ireland, was well attended, and resulted in the appointment of an efficient committee for receiving and forwarding subscriptions for the relief of the temporary distress of the western and south-western districts. The corporation of London, it seems, are likely to act upon the suggestion recently thrown out by Sir R. Peel, and to buy large estates, for the purpose of cultivating and settling them, in Connaught—the Queen, too, means to visit the Emerald Isle this autumn, and, should the harvest there fulfil its present promise, we may begin to hope that Ireland has seen her gloomiest days, and is entering upon a career of gradual improvement.

The tragedy which is being enacted under the walls of Rome so completely absorbs public attention in France that domestic matters attract but a subordinate interest. The Roman expedition haunts the nation like a nightmare. It dares not throw it off—but yet would joyfully see it removed. The "honour" of the nation is, therefore, made godfather to a catalogue of crime, perpetrated upon an unoffending city, and French statesmen cheat themselves with the delusion that reparation shall be made to the injured party when Rome is taken. The Government are not slow to take advantage of the present lull in home politics to pursue their vindictive policy, and push forward their coercive measures. We are glad to find that Thiers and his party have broken with Dufaure and his supporters, for, should the elections of the 8th terminate, as is expected, in the triumph of the friends of the present constitution, they will be better fitted to do battle for popular freedom.

Germany still continues a perfect Chinese puzzle. In one quarter we find a formidable Republican insurrection, not yet quelled by Prussian troops—in another a conclave of some 160 and odd members of the late Frankfort Assembly—the cream of the party who sincerely desired the establishment of a moderately-liberal Imperial constitution, and who have decided that rather than have nothing at all, they will swallow the Prussian dose. As for the intrigues and shifting policy of the German princes, they baffle all comprehension. The primary object of each would appear to be to prevent the establishment of a national Government containing the popular element as an ingredient. In this they appear to be pretty well agreed. For the rest, it is the old game of "beggar my neighbour." The constitution promulgated under the auspices of Prussia, is, at the eleventh hour, disowned by two of the contracting parties. The sovereigns of Saxony and Hanover, under the advice of Austrian, and, it is said, British diplomacy, refuse to fulfil the pledge they gave to adopt the scheme, and propose in its place a return to something very much like the old confederation. Once again, therefore, all is confusion—a state of things which Austria views with evident satisfaction. All parties appear anxious to gain time in order to see the issue of the great conflict in Hungary. The success of the Magyars

would terminate the reign of absolutism in Germany.

During the last few days considerable light has been thrown upon the relative policy and position of the principals in that deeply-interesting struggle. According to the *Times*, which may be regarded as the Austrian organ, "the general plan of the campaign is to form a complete circle of the whole kingdom, which is rapidly to converge so as to compress the insurrection in a ring of armies. Haynau and Wohlgemuth with the Austrian force occupy the immediate frontier of Lower Austria and Moravia, Jellachich is operating with success on the Danube and along the southern frontier; the Russians will embrace the semicircle to the north-east from the Rothenthurm Pass to the highest peak of the Carpathians." In the north, Paskewich, the Russian general and the old opponent of Dembinski, crossed the frontier on the 17th inst. Dembinski awaits him in the defiles of Raszlovicz and Kapy. The latter, whose army only numbers from 20,000 to 30,000 men, has the task merely to avoid a decisive battle, whilst, by incessant skirmishes and a guerilla warfare, he prevents Paskewich from reaching the plain. With regard to the position of affairs in other parts of Hungary, we refer to an outline which we have given from the *Daily News* in another part of the paper.

### THE PROTECTIONIST WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

"EVERY tub," the proverb tells us, "should stand upon its own bottom." We quite agree with the proverb—so, we suppose, do most folks, or the saying would not have settled down in the proverbial form. When a thing is taken for what it is, or a man seriously enters upon what he is equal to, littleness is no provocative of ridicule, nor do we sneer at the thing because it chances to be insignificant, or the man, because he can accomplish no very great results. That which excites derisive merriment must be suggestive of startling comparisons. Thus, as we have before somewhere intimated, burnt quill has a not offensive taste—but we "pooh pooh" burnt quill only when, as at boarding-school, it aspires to closely resemble roast-beef. A player, in regal character and costume, considered merely as a player, may gain our applause—should he, mistaking that applause, forthwith, like Christopher Sly, suppose himself the personage he enacts, and aim to rule instead of mimicking the demeanour of a ruler, he would, of course, see a vision of "Laughter holding both her sides." And Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, as a slashing critic of political pufferies and inconsistencies in other men, will always be listened to with interest—as a leader of a party, as a statesman, as an expectant premier, we cannot meet his pretensions without an irresistible burst of cachinnatory surprise. Ha! ha! ha! seems to be the natural response to his great political efforts—just as it would be if when told to expect the uprush of a rocket, we were to witness the tossing into the air of a piece of lighted paper.

Everybody has heard of the man who announced in letters of appropriate magnificence, and through a speaking-trumpet with more than the average quantity of croaky voice, the greatest novelty of the fair—"a living horse with his tail growing where his head should be"—and who exhibited to eager hundreds, thronging agape up the steps of his attractive booth, a very quiet cart-horse, with hind-quarters haltered to the manger. The thing was not bad as a practical joke, and the showman literally kept his promise, although he sent away his visitors with a predominant consciousness of having been the victims of "a dead take in." Mr. Disraeli's grand party motions, in the House of Commons, affect you very similarly. To be sure, you might, like the country bumpkins in the above case—you might previously anticipate a hoax—but having heard him out, you are certain of going away with a feeling which you would express in some such terms as the following:—"What a very clever and amusing dog that is! and what a pity that he should not have turned his talent to some useful account!" He keeps his word with you in a sense that makes you laugh spite of yourself. He proves black is white with a consecutiveness of logic which is quite fascinating. He generalizes you, for the moment, out of your most settled convictions, and absolutely prevails upon you to hug his paradoxes as the highest forms of reason. You like to see him handling statistics, because he does it so charmingly and ingeniously wrong. His speech reminds you of the Chinese Junk—everything is so craftily contrived, most things are so elaborately finished, and almost all the arrangements proceed upon such a misapplication of dynamical principles. In short, the member for Buckinghamshire is unrivalled in his own line—but that line is assuredly one terminating in the entertainment of an audience, not in the government of a people. He should be seen, not felt. Put him on the roof of the coach to keep the outside passengers in good humour, and you put him where he will shine beyond most men. But beware of being wheedled into any notion that he is a



"crack whip"—see to it that he is not trusted with the reins—before you could well look over your shoulder, he would upset the coach.

Mr. Disraeli brought forward a motion on Monday night in the Commons for constituting the whole House a Committee on the state of the nation—a motion which ordinarily is regarded as suggested by general and growing distress, as intended solemnly to arraign the conduct of the Government, and as preliminary to the development of a course of national policy adapted to work a change in the gloomy aspect of affairs. The honourable member's notice of what he meant to do, unfortunately for him, provoked nothing but "a laugh"—his performance could hardly be expected to answer any much higher purpose. He was grave as a judge, and yet, probably, no dozen men of intelligence could be found, who would not pronounce the gravity to have been assumed. His arrangement of topics was methodical and clear—his statistics abundant, and dexterously combined—his logic, consequential and seemingly irresistible—and his diction glowing, forcible, and sometimes stately. But one could not get the better of the conviction that, not the state of the nation, but the powers of Mr. Disraeli, constituted the main object of the display. The growth of pauperism ought, according to the drift of his argument, to be the result of cheap bread—and national decay, to be the direct consequence of national plenty. We are as a people very much in the case of the British army at Waterloo—and as that did not know when it was scientifically beaten, so we do not know when we are commercially and statistically ruined. Things may be looking up, but we are rapidly going down. Free-trade is destroying us. Economy is a humbug—peace a miserable delusion—revival of commerce is nothing but moonshine—all classes are worse off than ever, and are likely to be—and—in fine, Mr. Disraeli has splendid talents.

It is all but impossible to read Mr. Disraeli's protectionist speeches without being driven upon the conclusion that he is *playing* a part. Usually, charity induces us to attribute persistence in error to some powerful hallucination, and to regard political madness as real, not feigned. But the honourable member for Buckinghamshire will scarcely allow us to suppose that *he* is mistaken. He culls his statistics, he shapes his reasonings, he launches his sarcasms, he infuses enthusiasm, in a manner which convinces us that he is broad awake—that he knows what he is about—and that with predetermined objects in view, and those, we fear, very intimately connected with his own ambition, he goes about in search of facts and figures, which, artistically arranged, he deliberately and knowingly employs to make the worse appear the better reason. The Protectionists are without a leader; and he will probably, by dint of his abilities, compel them, albeit reluctant, to accept him. He talks of succeeding to power—he may even indulge in the flattering dream; but like Odillon Barrot, he would very speedily learn by experience the difference there is between rhetoric and statesmanship. His more sagacious employers appear to have put him forward, to make a show of upsetting the Government, but in reality to raise a cloud of dust for the purpose of preventing the body of tenant farmers from seeing the direction in which hope lies for them. The move is in all its stages a sham—a sham on the part of the landlords, who know well enough that a retreat upon the principles of monopoly is impossible—a sham on the part of Mr. Disraeli, who affects to lead the party who merely use him as their tool—a sham on the part of Government, who treat as important what they believe to be a farce.

"Every tub," however, "should stand on its own bottom." Mr. Disraeli is an accomplished actor—and the only pity is that powers which might have been eminently serviceable to the country, are prostituted to please a selfish faction—and that a man whose intellectual strength all will admit, and most will admire, should not, in choosing his course, have associated himself with what is praiseworthy in its own nature, and should now be obliged, in furtherance of his ambition, to degrade his own superiority—

"And to party give up what was meant for mankind."

#### FRANCE AND ROME.

THE French make no progress in the fratricidal war they are waging against their sister republic. According to the latest advices, General Oudinot had met with great reverses, and was waiting for fresh reinforcements. 1,200 men had been put *hors de combat*, and both officers and soldiers were disgusted with their task, and exhibited symptoms of insubordination. Fresh and larger reinforcements were being sent out, which may have given rise to the rumours that the siege of the city is to be changed into a blockade, by which it is hoped that the heroic Romans will be starved into submission. As a previous step, however, negotiations with the triumvirate are again to be re-opened, in order to bring about a pacific intervention. If they fail, as all co-operation with Austria is refused,

it is thought that the army will be augmented to 50,000 men, and placed under the command of General Bedeau. Such is French magnanimity! But perhaps we do injustice to the nation. We have no reason to believe that the attack on Rome is sanctioned by the great bulk of the people. All the evidence that can be obtained leads to a contrary supposition. The siege of Rome is now the deed of a re-actionary faction, whose generosity is equalled by their love of freedom—who, having gained the upper hand, are only solicitous to extinguish every sentiment and party that can impede their plans or dispute their ascendancy.

Still the French nation are not wholly blameless in this disgraceful matter. They, at least, elected the majority of the Chamber which sanctions the policy of the Government. They, it is feared, for the most part, exalt their national glory above the dictates of truth, and groaning, as they are, under taxation, and threatened with national bankruptcy, they lie still under the degradation of the system of conscription, which is at the basis of her difficulties. The warlike system and spirit is at present the greatest bane of France. It lowers and corrupts the morality of the nation. That glory which derives its lustre from the hecatombs of victims it has sacrificed, can rarely, if ever, be consistent with justice and generosity. It has unfortunately been characteristic of France since the time of Napoleon, that its interference in the affairs of other countries has been dictated rather by its eagerness for the advancement of its own glory, than for the benefit of its client. But we are bound to say that this pernicious feeling is visibly on the decline. The peace principle has penetrated the French people, and national "honour" and "glory" are by no means so popular as they have been. A radical change in the character and prejudices of a nation is not to be effected in a day, but proceeds almost imperceptibly, until some sudden unforeseen incident reveals its extent.

How far this desirable revulsion in national feeling may be hastened by the intervention in Rome, it is yet too early to judge. The idol of the French people now stands exposed before them, denuded of all its tinsel trappings, in all its natural deformity. Their military glory is presented to their view in a light in which hitherto they have been unaccustomed to regard it. It presents to their view the garb of the bully, and the tongue of the deceiver. Can they long continue the worship of an idol which awakens such loathing? France is undeceived. Military glory is *not* necessarily associated with justice, intrepidity, or generosity. Every attempt to further French interests in Italy has been the occasion of new crimes, in which meanness has been mingled with arrogance. Europe looks on with disgust, and France hangs down its head with shame. We could scarcely mention a more striking indication of this humiliation than the fact, that in the late discussion in the Legislative Chamber on foreign affairs, the Roman expedition was not mentioned by any of the speakers.

But if moral considerations have no weight with the French, financial difficulties cannot fail to make their due impression. Probably the expenses of the Roman expedition up to the present time would fall little short of two millions. How is this expense to be defrayed in addition to the enormous cost of the military establishments of the country? Increased taxation will not do—for the attempt to impose additional burdens would be hopeless and fatal to the continuance of any Government, however strong. Retrenchment, and that with no sparing hand, must be had recourse to, and that can only be done to any great extent in the military department. The Thiers party have thus overreached themselves. In their very first endeavour to bring back the old order of things, and re-establish the military régime, they have only the more effectually hastened the downfall of the system. By the Roman expedition they have robbed military glory of all its attractive features, and taught the nation how contemptible and expensive is the bauble which hitherto they have so highly prized.

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.**—MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting of Chartists and other persons in favour of Parliamentary Reform was held on Thursday evening, in the Corn Exchange, Manchester. There was from 300 to 350 persons present when the business commenced, but the number increased subsequently to nearer a thousand. Mr. Councillor Heywood occupied the chair. A lengthy petition to the Commons House of Parliament, praying for Parliamentary reform, was adopted. The petition embodied the principles of the People's Charter.

**THE PALACE COURT.**—The writer of a letter in the *Times* says: "It will no doubt relieve Sir John Jervis's anxiety to know that the Palace Court practitioners have received compensation three times—first, when the Court of Request was established; second, on the abolition of arrest upon mesne process; last time, when the present County Courts were established."

#### RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.

In our advertising columns of this day will be seen a list of subscriptions and donations promised for the purpose of promoting the cause of religious and voluntary education, to an institution composed of gentlemen who are thoroughly in earnest in this great work, and whose devotion to it deserves the most liberal support.

It is but right that those who are devoting their time, their talents, their energies, as well as their pecuniary assistance, in this noble enterprise should be well supported by liberal contributions from the body whose special interest it is their object to promote, and that while they are thus labouring they should be well supplied with the means for carrying on their work.

The list which is this day published is very respectable as to names and amounts of money; but we feel that it must and ought to be considerably extended; and that there are many who are both able and willing to promote so valuable an object, if it was only presented to them.

The principal business of this association, at present, is the training of male and female teachers for daily schools, and we have good authority for saying that the education which is imparted in the Normal Schools of the Congregational Board of Education, extending over a period of not less than 12 months, is of a very superior order; and that the pupils are, most of them, engaged before the term of study is completed.

The business committed to this association is, we believe, not confined to the training of teachers for schools, it extends also to the granting of aid to poor schools in destitute districts, and when we call to mind the tyrannical oppression which the intolerance of the clergy of the State-church exercises over those who conscientiously differ from it in small villages in agricultural districts, the value of supplementary assistance in sustaining the day-school is, on religious and truthful grounds, much, very much, more than the pecuniary amount; but even this cannot be supplied without the necessary funds; and, from a very cursory glance at the list, it is very evident that it must be much extended to effect any real good in this important department of its labours.

We sympathize deeply with those good men who are oppressed and almost crushed by priestly arrogance and intolerant bigotry, and we are therefore anxious that they should receive such needful support, which, if it had but the means, such a society as this could grant.

**NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS.**—The friends of this valuable and important institution celebrated its Fifth Anniversary on Friday evening, by a dinner at the London Tavern: the Right Hon. the Earl Ducie was present on the occasion, and testified his approval of the society by a subscription of twenty guineas to its general objects, and a further contribution of twenty-five guineas to a building-fund. In proposing "Prosperity to the Asylum," the noble chairman remarked that he had that day had the pleasure of conversing with the Bishop of Norwich, who, in allusion to their society, had remarked, that he believed the soil of catholic principles was that in which religion most flourished [cheers]. In consequence of the funds not increasing in the same ratio as the increase of the demands upon the society, it had become desirable to attempt the establishment of a building-fund, and he hoped that that idea would prosper [cheers]. Mr. D. Wire read a handsome list of subscriptions, which included the following:—Mr. Baron Rothschild, 20 guineas; Mr. Alderman Finnis, 10 guineas; J. Viney, Esq., 10 guineas; C. S. Butler, Esq., 10 guineas; and Mrs. and Miss French, 10 guineas. Mr. Sheriff Finnis, in returning thanks for the toast of the "Corporation of the City of London," remarked that he was proud to hear a remark by their noble chairman, that his ancestors had derived their wealth from a member of their corporation. The noble Chairman, in acknowledgment of the toast of his health, remarked that he had lately witnessed the necessity of their institution. The mother of several children had become convinced of the truth of Protestant principles, and her children had in consequence been thrown upon their support. He trusted that that support would be given [cheers]. Mr. D. W. Wire, in reply to a toast, remarked that Dr. Reed had intimated his intention to subscribe one hundred guineas to their institution, on the foundation-stone of their new asylum being laid, and expressed a hope (which was not a vain hope) that he (Mr. Wire) would imitate his example. In reply to the toast, "The ministers of religion who have advocated the cause of their charity," the Rev. T. Binney congratulated the meeting upon this difference of position— whilst in foreign countries they were occupied in making orphans, Christian England was better occupied in providing for them [loud cheers]. The reverend speaker next alluded to the deplorable state of young children who applied for admission to the Gowgate Schools in Edinburgh, and made a warm appeal in behalf of the society. The Rev. Mr. Green gave a description of how he had seen children perishing by the way-side in Ireland, and hoped that the company would lend their assistance to avoid a similar state of things in England.

The salmon fishings have been exceedingly productive this year in the river of Thurso. Some time ago upwards of 250 fish were caught at one haul, and 200 at another.



## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

## THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

(From the Examiner.)

Never were the plans of the Vienna Cabinet more ambitious than at present, under the guidance of Prince Schwartzberg. In Germany he is striving to place Austria at the head of a South-German league, and for this purpose is encouraging the ultra-democratic party at Berlin to throw impediments in the way of Prussia. In Italy he is interfering in the Tuscan and Roman territories. And yet, at this very moment, Austria is on the verge of a national bankruptcy.

This will not be a novelty in Austrian history, it is true. An over-issue of paper-money during the French war led to the famous plan of Count Wallis, in 1811, which was carried into execution in spite of the urgent remonstrances of the Hungarian Diet. By this measure the public creditor was compelled to accept a composition of eight shillings in the pound. On the return of peace the Austrian statesmen were still unable to preserve a due balance between revenue and expenditure. Indeed, it was impossible: for while on the one hand production was checked by all manner of absurd regulations; on the other, two enormous armies, one of military troops, the other of paid civil functionaries, had to be maintained, in order to govern the people in their own despite. Every year there was a deficit, which varied of course in different years. In 1837 it amounted to about two millions sterling: the revenue having been about £15,434,000, and the expenditure about £17,305,000. Additional loans had to be contracted in a time of profound peace; two, three, or four millions sterling at a time, and that frequently; so that in March, 1848, the Austrian national debt amounted to about £120,000,000, on which the yearly interest due was about £4,500,000.

Since that period the financial difficulties of Austria have gone on hourly increasing. What the real amount of the deficit has been it is impossible to say. The Diet at Vienna authorized the raising of two millions sterling: at Olmütz nineteen millions additional were considered necessary. These sums were to be obtained by any measure that could be found practicable, partly by loan, partly by Exchequer bills. But no capitalists would take the loans; and the paper money already existing is at such a discount as to render a further issue, to any considerable extent, impracticable. Specie has almost disappeared. Notes of two shillings value are cut into eight parts by individuals for private circulation; but change cannot be had for such a bit of paper representing threepence, without paying a premium for copper amounting to 10 or 12 per cent. Eightpenny and fourpenny notes are now being issued; but, in order to meet the requirements of retail trade, any note is too high which exceeds the value of one kreuzer (five kreuzers being equal to two-pence); and it will even then be necessary to force the circulation of the paper money by compulsory measures—a step which has already been taken at Cracow. The Imperial Bank of Vienna has long since suspended cash payments, nor does there appear the slightest probability of its ever resuming them.

The Cabinet is at its wits' end for expedients. All manner of plans are devised, one of the most notable of which is a voluntary loan, as it is euphemistically termed, of sixty millions of florins, or six millions sterling. Even if the Hungarians were crushed, and the Russians withdrawn to-morrow, Austria must sink under the weight of her financial difficulties.

## THE CASE OF MISS NOTTIDGE.

(From the Daily News.)

In the wide doctrine of tolerance there are few points that require to be more strenuously and reiteratedly inculcated than the right men have to be as absurd as they please. There is nothing criminal in being a fool so long as a man's folly does no harm.

A very useful, practical lesson in this way has just been read by the decision of the court and jury in the case of Nottidge v. Ripley. The only objection that can well be urged against that decision is the low figure of the damages. It could have been wished, too, that the medical men, and above all the commissioners of lunacy, who were mixed up in the affair, could have been swung as heartily as the private parties; but it is obvious that the form in which the action was brought placed the two former out of danger.

It may be as well to premise that we acknowledge, in the broadest and most unqualified sense of the term, that Miss Nottidge and her associates of the Agapemone are fools. Attempts were made, in the course of the trial, to prove they were something worse. But the attempt to establish the charge of gross profligacy completely broke down.

Lawyers, apothecaries, parsons, retired farmers, old maids, and all the rest of them, they are super-saturated with folly. Men and women who have attained to mature years—we will not say to the years of discretion—and can take the Reverend Mr. Prince for an incarnation of Deity; obey him implicitly when he enjoins one line of conduct one hour and another the next; and glorify God by playing a game at hockey, may, without any lack of charity, be set down as fools.

But their folly hurts no one but themselves. They do not insist upon other people being fools also. They do not even obtrude their practices on public notice; they rather seek seclusion, and ask only to be left in peace. They raise their walls higher to shut out impertinent gaze of the bores who come to gape and wonder at their hockey worship. It

is true they sometimes drive in their fine carriages through the neighbouring villages of a Sunday, and that dainty meats and fishes are seen carried into the Agapemone. And we shrewdly suspect that their possession of money, and that lingering portion of common sense which teaches them to enjoy the comforts it can procure, is their principal crime in the eyes of their charitable neighbours. Even on the assumption that they are vicious as well as foolish, they have sense and decency enough left to draw a curtain before it; they do not corrupt others by their example. Their folly harms none but themselves.

Taking our stand upon this ground, we beg to record an emphatical protest against any encroachment on the liberties of such harmless fools; against the irregular incarceration of any one of them on the untenable plea of madness.

There does not appear to have been the shadow of a symptom of lunacy about Miss Nottidge. The transcendental mystical notions which seem to form the staple of the Princite creed have been held and acted upon by minds of the highest order. They consist in a belief that words and attitudes constitute no necessary part of prayer; that the essential of prayer is a devotional state of mind which ought to be unintermittingly kept up; that where this state of mind exists every action is a prayer, and ought to be regarded as such. Combined with these notions is a belief that all who are united by holding these opinions ought to possess their worldly goods in common. This latter article of faith has been held by more than one sect, against whom no charge of licentiousness or insanity has been substantiated. As to the mystical views of devotion, Pascal and the Port Royal came pretty near them. Spinoza on one hand, and Harrington, Fox, and others, went quite as far; yet who can question the ability of the men we have named to take care of themselves, and avoid infringing the civil and moral laws of the societies in which they lived? True, Miss Nottidge and her friends are said to believe that there is something divine in their heresiarch Prince; but does this imply madness any more than a belief in the miraculous power of images and pictures entertained by a large proportion of the Christian community?

The power of priests and inquisitors to incarcerate and seclude for heresy would be indignantly disclaimed against and resisted in this country. The power of doctors to shut up all whose religious tenets appear to them absurd, is equally monstrous, equally susceptible of being perverted to the most selfish and dishonest oppression. Miss Nottidge was shut up in a private mad-house, without that previous public inquiry which is the only safeguard of the private citizen. The pretext for incarcerating was the grave dictum of confidential medical men (one of them a relative of the keeper of the asylum), that none but a mad woman could entertain such religious notions as she entertained. Her pulse beat regularly, she spoke and acted in worldly affairs like other people, she was under no delusions as to the nature of external objects, her conversation and her conduct were coherent. But her religion was not a *religio medicorum*, and, therefore, the doctors pronounced her mad. If every one whose creed does not square exactly with the notions entertained by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and at Apothecaries' Hall is to be shut up in a mad-house, we shall have a rare time of it.

But the conduct of the Commissioners of Lunacy, who had a public duty to perform, was still more unaccountable and indefensible. The case of Miss Nottidge was six times brought under their consideration. They found the keeper of the asylum, who affects to have entertained fears that she might commit suicide, allowing her to pay visits in the neighbourhood, unaccompanied by any attendant. They saw and conversed with her, and were convinced that, apart from religious questions, she was perfectly sane and capable of taking care of herself and of her money. But her religious notions appeared to them so absurd, that to account for her entertaining them they jumped at the conclusion that there was some hidden monomania lurking in the recesses of her mind. This was a gratuitous and unwarrantable assumption. When men enter upon the dim and shadowy realm of the infinite and its relations, who can take upon him to say what conceptions are too absurd to be entertained by any one but a maniac merely because they differ from his own preconceived notions? Festus called Paul mad. The Commissioners of Lunacy acted most unwarrantably in allowing a lady to remain under coercion a single day, simply because her religious notions appeared to them extravagant.

It was stated in the course of the trial that the lady has, since her liberation, transferred her money in the funds to the name of Mr. Prince; and this was triumphantly referred to by one of the commissioners as justifying his doubts of her sanity. Assuredly, we will not take upon us to say that the act was either wise or prudent; but under the circumstances of the case, it can scarcely be regarded as insane. It appears that during her confinement the relations who got her shut up took upon them to receive her dividends, and they refused to give up £359 thus received until ordered by the court to do so. Possibly Miss Nottidge may think her money as safe in the keeping of the husbands of three of her sisters and their spiritual head, as in that of her brother and the husband of another sister. Nay, the uncharitable may go so far as to doubt whether, had Miss Nottidge not been possessed of £6,000 in the funds, her affectionate relations would have been so anxious for her spiritual welfare as to transfer her by an irregular procedure from the Agapemone to a madhouse.

## THE APPROACHING PEACE CONGRESS.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretaries of the Peace Congress Committee:—

15, New Broad-street, June 26, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the Peace Congress Committee to inform you that the deputation which recently visited Paris for the purpose of making arrangements for the great Congress to be held there in the month of August next, was received with the utmost cordiality. A number of very influential gentlemen, including several leading members of the National Assembly, and eminent writers and philanthropists, fully approving of the proposed measure, have heartily responded to the invitation to unite in a committee for the purpose of making the approaching demonstration in favour of international peace as effective as possible. From communications recently received from the United States, we learn that our American friends are exerting themselves with great zeal and success in securing a large delegation to represent them on this important occasion. The committee, therefore, deem it indispensable that the attention of the friends of peace throughout the United Kingdom should be immediately directed to the selection and appointment of proper persons as their representatives in the Paris Congress.

As it is of great importance that the principle affirmed at the Brussels Congress should be the basis of the one to be held in Paris, it is to be taken for granted that every gentleman elected as a delegate holds that principle, which is thus embodied in the first resolution adopted as the foundation of the proceedings on that occasion:—

That an appeal to arms for the purpose of effecting the settlement of differences between nations, is a custom condemned alike by religion, reason, justice, humanity, and the interest of peoples; and that it is therefore the duty of the civilized world to adopt measures calculated to bring about the entire abolition of war.

The committee respectfully suggest that other qualifications being equal, it would be desirable to appoint gentlemen of local influence, whose character, abilities, and position, may give weight to the delegation.

It is also suggested that the following parties would be peculiarly eligible:—

Officers or representatives of Auxiliary Peace Societies or branches of the League of Universal Brotherhood, who may be appointed by their respective societies.

Ministers of religion, all members of Christian churches, who may be deputed by the congregations with which they are connected.

Delegates chosen and appointed at public meetings called for that purpose, in any city, town, or district.

Representatives of religious and philanthropic associations, whether for local, national, or foreign operations.

Persons specially nominated by the vote of the Peace Congress Committee.

The representatives of civil, municipal, and literary bodies, agreeing in the principles and objects of the Congress.

As there may be gentlemen, however, in every way suitable, and who are prepared, also, to take part in the Congress, but who may not be appointed by any public body; the committee will be happy to receive proposals from such parties, in order to arrange for their admission into the general delegation.

Tickets of admission as visitors will be provided for the ladies and gentlemen who may be disposed to accompany the delegation, and to be present at the Congress.

The committee hope soon to be able to announce the precise time of holding the Congress, the arrangements for the journey, and the expense to each delegate, &c. &c. In the mean time they would be happy to receive suggestions from, or to give information to, their friends in the country, in reference to the visit to Paris, as it is their anxious desire to consult the personal convenience and comfort of the delegation, as far as it may be compatible with the great object in view.

In conclusion, the committee cannot refrain from expressing the hope that all those who may visit Paris on this great occasion will bear in mind that their deportment will very materially influence the opinion formed of the cause of peace by the French and other inhabitants of the continent. The importance, at this juncture, of a right impression is too evident to require a single comment; and the fervent desire of the committee is that the delegation may be so conducted that the visit to Paris shall, under the Divine blessing, stimulate the French to vie with us in spreading "Peace on earth, and good-will towards men."

We remain, dear Sir, for the Committee,

Yours truly,

HENRY RICHARD.  
ELIHU BURRITT.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPLOYERS AND THE EMPLOYED.—On Saturday evening last an interview took place at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, between the millowners and the delegates from the manufacturing districts, to discuss their mutual interests, and to come to an understanding on the working of the Ten Hours Bill. The chair was taken by Mr. Hindley. Sir Elkannah Armitage, Mr. T. Bazley, and Mr. Lewis Williams were present. The meeting, which was a very large one, was actuated by a spirit of conciliation, and conducted with the best feeling. The chairman and the gentlemen above-named explained their sentiments at considerable length, and professed their willingness to concur in the views of the operatives. Mr. Samuel Fielden also spoke at some length, and urged the operatives to accept nothing less than the enactments of the Ten Hours Bill. Many other speakers addressed the meeting. After the termination of the business the delegates retired, and adjourned a meeting of themselves till the following day, when they met and passed various resolutions declaratory of their determination to adhere to the regulations of the bill as they stood, and to memorialize her Majesty the Queen to exert her power to have those regulations carried out. A deputation then waited on Mr. Fielden and Mr. Oastler, and requested their attendance. In consequence these two gentlemen presented themselves, and having delivered their sentiments on the question, the business concluded.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, in announcing a series of summer trips to Blackpool and Fleetwood, states that females and children will only be charged half-price. Who, after this, will say that there is no gallantry on the rail?



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The debate on Mr. Charles Pearson's motion for a Committee on his plans of prison discipline, adjourned from the 15th of May, was renewed on Wednesday. Sir HENRY HALFORD moved, as an amendment, for a Committee on the system of prison discipline applied to prisoners at present in confinement in England. Lord MAHON, Mr. ROBERT PALMER, and Mr. DENISON, engaged in a general defence of the separate system; advancing the customary arguments and classes of facts. Mr. HUME insisted on the necessity of attacking crime by compulsory education. Sir GEORGE GREY gave some facts to show that the separate system is cheaper than the old ways, instead of dearer, as Mr. Pearson maintains. The members generally advised Sir Henry Halford not to press his amendment at so late a period in the session; and Mr. HUME, in a friendly spirit, urged the same suggestion on Mr. Pearson. After some conversation of an encouraging tenour to both Mr. Pearson and Sir Henry Halford, the amendment and the motion were both withdrawn; with announcements that they would be renewed at the beginning of next session.

## EXEMPTION OF MEMBERS FROM ARREST.

In Committee of the House of Commons on the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill, Mr. GOULBURN mooted a radical point. The exemption from arrest was a privilege of the House not conferred by statute: if the intention were to waive that privilege, as the House had twice declared, the proper way to proceed would be by resolution, and not by act of Parliament. Mr. WYNN, who from infirmity addressed the House sitting, threw his weighty authority on Parliamentary usage into the scale with Mr. GOULBURN; and, on the suggestion of Mr. LAW and Sir JOHN ROMILLY, it was agreed, against the objections of Mr. MOFFATT, to report progress, in order to allow time for considering the subject maturely.

## PREVENTION OF SEDUCTION.

Mr. SPOONER moved the second reading of the Protection of Women Bill, on Wednesday, with assurances of the great care it had received in the other House from one of the chief legal authorities of the country; but he admitted that it was still susceptible of improvements, and he offered ready submission to good alterations. Mr. ANSTAY objected, that the bill was one-sided and illusory; it did nothing to protect men against solicitation; and he moved that it be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. HUME inquired what new evidence had been laid before the House of Lords? Had inquiries been instituted, for example, in the Universities, for the purpose of getting information on this subject? No persons were better able to give evidence than those who had been connected with the Universities. It would have been satisfactory, for example, if the Proctors of the two Universities had been examined; and no one was more likely to be able to give information than the right rev. prelate who brought the bill before the House of Lords.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL took exception to the bill as unnecessary: the law is already able to accomplish what the bill aims at: in fact, the bill would weaken the present law, and lessen the protection already given to women. He was in favour of protection; but this bill was very imperfect. Appealed to by Mr. SPOONER, on the ground that he had rendered valuable assistance in a former session, Sir GEORGE GREY now refused to give assistance to a bill confessedly inadequate, on the ground of having once supported a bill really adapted to meet the evil; which bill the other House rejected. Mr. Anstey's motion was negatived, by 130 to 6.

Sir George Grey and Sir John Jervis not voting, Mr. MILNER GIBSON complained that they, who had been so eloquent upon the deformities of the bill, left the small minority so completely in the lurch; for to-morrow the names of the minority would go forth as if they were supporters of all those immoralities of which they had been hearing! Mr. HUME was surprised at Mr. Gibson, and exhorted him to more moral courage and less dread of minorities. He moved the adjournment of the debate: in the midst of the conversation that ensued the clock struck six, and the Speaker adjourned the House.

An attempt was made on Thursday to proceed with the bill; but Colonel SAWLEY and others objected to doing so at a very late hour; and the debate was again adjourned, just before adjournment of the House itself.

## FRANCE, ROME, AND ENGLAND.

On Thursday the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH originated a conversation in which he tried to draw forth further information touching the position of this country towards France in Roman affairs. He asked, whether Lord Lansdowne was prepared to lay on the table the letter from her Majesty's Ambassador acknowledging the communication made to the French Government concerning the intervention in Rome?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied, that no communication had passed beyond those already laid on the table of the House. [The instructions issued by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French agents at Vienna and Gaeta, respecting the French expedition to Civita Vecchia, enclosed in a note to Admiral Cécille, French Ambassador in England.] All subsequent communications had been verbal.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that in making those verbal communications the English Ambassador must have acted on instructions: would Lord Lansdowne lay those instructions before the House?

The Earl of ABERDEEN reminded Lord Lansdowne, that when he asked for the statement of the Austrian Ministry, he was told that no communication had been made by the Austrian Government to this Government: it now appeared that the French Government had equally made no communication, except indirectly, by communicating despatches addressed to its own representatives: Lord Aberdeen asked for the corresponding document issued by the Austrian Government.

Lord LANSDOWNE replied, that the Austrian document had only been read to our Foreign Secretary. Of the French document a copy had been left with the Foreign Secretary.

The Earl of ABERDEEN rejoined, that the French Ambassador also was only instructed to read his despatch. No doubt the Austrian Government would equally consent to the publishing of its communication; and what he wanted to know was, whether the Austrian Government's was not a great deal more satisfactory than "this stuff" [the French correspondence].

Lord LANSDOWNE not distinctly replying, Lord ABERDEEN repeated his inquiry.

Lord LANSDOWNE thought the noble earl must already have seen the communication. He had no objection to lay it on the table. The Austrian Government had now presented the communication in form; which had not been done when he last spoke on the subject.

Lord STANLEY asked whether it was correctly stated, that after the unjustifiable attack of the French Government on Rome, the English Government had neither received nor asked an explanation of the grounds on which the French army was bombarding that city?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied, that no explanation had been received from the French Government, and that no call for explanation had been pressed upon it. At the same time, he did not say that it was not a legitimate subject for inquiry on our part.

## ABSENCE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

On Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM referred to a return ordered by the Peers, a fortnight previously, showing the amount of business in the Court of Chancery: the object was to prove, not that the arrears were great, but exactly the reverse, and that no inconvenience accrues from the Lord Chancellor's absence through indisposition: if he had the power, he would issue an injunction to prevent Lord Cottenham from appearing in his court until he should be quite recovered. In 1815, Lord Eldon was absent for three months—June, July, and August.

Lord LANGDALE did not agree in the opinion that no inconvenience would result from the absence of the Lord Chancellor; in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the Lord Chancellor was generally either an archbishop or a bishop, nothing was so common as to appoint a Vice-Chancellor to act in the Lord Chancellor's place as holder of the great seal on his occasional absence or indisposition. He suggested, therefore, that the great seal should now be placed in the hands of another for a time, or that it should be placed in commission.

Lord CAMPBELL concurred. The return was ordered to be made forthwith.

## IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

On the third reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, Lord CAMPBELL made some cursory allusion to the alterations introduced by the Select Committee, for the purpose of showing that the bill would confer as good a title as before; and that the decision of the Commissioners would be binding, and therefore protected from the proceedings of any other Court, high or low. He was much gratified to learn that there was a prospect of colonization under the auspices of the Corporation of London, in imitation of the example which had been set by the same body in the reign of James the First.

The Earl of GLENALL observed, that very considerable delusion existed on the subject; and that parties taking waste lands in the far West, in "Joyce's country" and the like, would find that their speculations would end in downright failure.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

## VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

In the House of Lords, on Friday evening, a discussion on the cession of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company took place, on the motion that the Administration of Justice (Vancouver's Island) Bill be read a second time. Earl GREY explained, that under the existing law all serious offences committed on the North-western coast of America must be tried in the courts of Canada: the present bill proposed to repeal that law so far as it regarded Vancouver's Island, and to establish local courts for the administration of justice. Lord GREY took the opportunity of defending the arrangements by which the island had been ceded. No political power is given up to the Company. The Company is chargeable with the expenses of government, settlement, and ordinary defence of the island; is bound to sell lands on reasonable terms, and to devote the proceeds, except a small per centage, to colonization. If the island were not speedily settled, it would soon be overrun by irregular squatters: its settlement would occasion expense; so that if it were accomplished at all, it must be accomplished by some public company or private individuals: private individuals have not sufficient funds, but the Hudson's Bay Company has. Lord MONTEAGLE insisted that the cession would ultimately be regretted as much as that of Prince Edward Island; that the Company's charter had been pronounced by Sir A. Pigot, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Spankie, to be invalid, and would now receive its first unconsidered

legislative sanction in the present bill; that a fur-trading company is not qualified to be a colonizing company; and that, nominally complying with the conditions, it would exclude settlers by the trading monopoly which it can enforce. On the other side, the Earl of SELKIRK argued for the validity of the charter, and contended that the Hudson's Bay Company had not colonized only because its earlier settlements are founded in inhospitable regions. Lord BROUGHAM maintained the legal opinion against the validity of the charter. The Earl of ABERDEEN applauded the arrangement with the Company; the settlement of Vancouver's Island having been the only subject that occasioned him, when in office, any anxiety for the preservation of peace. The Duke of BUCCLEUCH expressed similar sentiments. Lord WHARNCLIFFE supported Lord Montague's view of the arrangement. The bill was read a second time.

## POOR RELIEF IN IRELAND BILL.

The House of Commons proceeded in committee on the bill on Thursday. Several amendments were moved against Ministers, but negatived by large majorities. The principal discussion arose on an amendment by Sir GEORGE GREY; the effect of which was to separate rates in payment of former advances and loans from the maximum fixed by the Rate-in-aid Bill. The proposal was loudly resisted by the Irish members; who complained that it virtually set aside the maximum limit which Ministers had fixed by the previous bill this very session. In the course of the disputation, Sir George Grey remarked, that they could not get on very well if they were to discuss together the two propositions of a maximum rate and of repudiation. Sir JAMES GRAHAM produced an account of thirty-two distressed unions in Ireland, showing that to the 26th of March this year they owed £231,000, and by next September they would owe £217,000 more—in all £502,000; if that were added to the rate, it would raise it from 5s. to 26s. in the pound. On the other hand, if no provision were made for liquidating the old debts, no contractor would advance meal or other provisions on the security of the rate-in-aid. He had opposed the maximum limitation, and now he had no objection to Sir George Grey's amendment. Mr. G. B. ROCHE observed, that no capitalist would have much inducement to any land on which the rates due would exceed two years' rental. Sir George Grey's amendment was adopted. Late in the evening the chairman reported progress.

The committee was again resumed on Friday, commencing the tedious operation by the consideration of the third clause, proposing to enact "adjustment of the accounts on any alteration of the limits of a union or electoral division taking place."

Mr. STAFFORD moved "that no such dissolution or alteration shall take place unless a majority of the guardians of the unions affected by such change shall consent thereto in writing." On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 24, the numbers 68 to 44.

On clause 5 being put, "rent charges by way of annuity and jointure made liable to deduction for poor rate," Sir H. W. BARRON moved the insertion of the words, "as also every interest payable on any mortgage, judgment debt, or family charge." On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 69, the numbers 12 to 81. Mr. NAPIER moved other amendments to the clause, but which he afterwards withdrew, intimating that he should reproduce them on the report.

Mr. NAPIER then rose to move an amendment having reference to the payment of poor-rates by the clergy. The alteration he proposed was one highly important to that body. The clergy were the only parties rated upon their gross income without a deduction of any kind; there was nothing like it in the whole country. They did not object that their property should pay a due proportion for the support of the poor, but it was of importance that the payments should be based on principles of justice. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by moving that the word "such," in line 8 of clause 5, be left out, and that after the word "annuity," in line 9, the words "including tithe rent-charge" be inserted. Mr. ROCHE said, the hon. and learned gentleman had contended, that the Church ought not to pay the portion of poor-rate now charged upon it. It ought to be remembered, however, that originally the Church property of Ireland was appropriated to the use of the poor; that it was afterwards confiscated by the Church, and had been retained by it ever since. It was, therefore, not unfair that the entire poor-rate upon that description of property should be paid by the Church. The hon. and learned gentleman had failed in showing that the Church paid more towards the support of the poor than in justice she ought to pay; for, even although the tithe had been reduced to 75 per cent. still it was the only property in Ireland which was regularly and punctually paid, the means of compelling payment being more stringent in regard to that property than in regard to any other [hear, hear]. He hoped the Government would stand by the clause in its integrity. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to enter into a discussion on the stage of the Irish Church on that occasion, but he quite agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Roche) upon one point; viz. in opposing the amendment of the hon. and learned gentleman. He did not think it reasonable to attempt to introduce such an alteration of the law as the hon. and learned gentleman contemplated in the manner now proposed. Mr. NAPIER withdrew the amendment, with the view of moving it as a separate clause on the bringing up of the report.

On clause 7 being read, "Occupier not to



deduct from rent more than one half the amount of the rate paid," Mr. ROCHER moved the omission of the clause, the amendment being negatived by a majority of 106, the numbers 19 to 125.

Clause 9, "Valuation of land not to be increased in respect of improvements made within seven years," having been put, amendments were proposed for extending the periods, but subsequently withdrawn, and the clause was agreed to.

The Chairman then reported progress.

The House, on Saturday, in pursuance of the notice for which it was specially summoned to sit, resolved itself again into Committee on the bill, commencing with clause 12, enacting, "Civil bill decrees for poor rates may be filed as judgment of superior Court, and have force as such." This clause, which, it was urged, raised the question of the £4 rating, originated a discussion in reference to evictions, and the payment of rates by landlords for defaulting tenants, the clause being eventually agreed to on the understanding that Lord John Russell would consider the subject with a view of doing justice between the two parties whose interests were involved by limiting the time within which possession might be regained. On clause 13 being put, "judgments for poor-rates to have priority except in certain cases," Lord NAAS moved to limit the operation of the clause to "electoral divisions" instead of "unions," which proposition, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 32, the numbers 40 to 72. This being the last debateable feature on the bill, various hon. members proposed clauses and provisos, some of which were adopted, others summarily rejected, and some postponed, after which it was agreed to go on with the debateable matter on Tuesday at twelve o'clock, and the House adjourned.

#### THE STATE OF THE NATION.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. DISRAELI brought forward his motion that the House would resolve itself into a committee to consider the state of the nation. He began by observing that the distress of this country had been progressive since the formation of the present Government, notwithstanding the favourable circumstances they had enjoyed in the absence of an organized opposition, and in their being uncontrolled and uncriticised. He contrasted the condition of this country when the present Government assumed the reins of power, in 1846, with relation to Europe, to our colonies, to Ireland, and to our finances, with its present state, when European tranquillity and English influence had disappeared together—when many of our colonies were ruined, others were discontented, and some had been in insurrection—when our exports had declined £7,000,000—when our once prosperous agriculture was prostrate—when Ireland was in a state of social decomposition—and when, instead of a surplus revenue of £3,000,000, there had been a deficiency to that amount, terminated not by an act of the Cabinet, but by the interference of that House. Mr. Disraeli then read official details which showed the depression of wages and increase of pauperism among the labouring classes, whose condition, he observed, was a test of the real state of the country; and he insisted that it was a paramount duty of the House not to separate without inquiring into this unprecedented and progressive decay of the country. He appealed to the statement not only as a justification, but as an urgent cause of his motion, and he proceeded to examine the reasons to which he referred the deterioration of the population and the general decay of the country. A principal reason was the decline in the value of our foreign commerce; and he showed that, notwithstanding continental convulsions, the quantity of goods exported from the United Kingdom (denoted by official value) was equal to that of the great years 1845 and 1846; but the declared value of exports in these two years averaged £59,500,000, but in 1848 it was only £53,000,000; so that our working classes, for the same quantity of goods, had received £6,500,000 less in 1848 than in 1845 and 1846. From this and other facts, Mr. Disraeli argued that the principles of profitable interchange with foreign nations adopted in our new commercial theory were erroneous, rendering British labour of less exchangeable value. Other reasons were found in the state of the home market and the fall of prices, which diminished the means of employment; and in the increase of immigration from Ireland, the result not of the famine, but of the policy of the Government. In the midst of these evils, what had been the financial proceedings of the present Ministers? Increased expenditure and increased taxation. Mr. Disraeli then reviewed their colonial administration—the darkest page in their history—and passed thence to their foreign policy, which, he maintained, whilst it had diminished the influence of this country, had been one of the principal causes of the continental convulsions; and he adduced the case of Italy as an example of the principles and the effects of their policy. One predominant cause, however, of our calamities was the legislation which had changed the principles of our society, substituting others which as economical principles were fallacious, whilst they destroyed that noble spirit of ambition which was the source of a nation's greatness, prosperity, and power.

Mr. HUME not rising to propose the amendment of which he had given notice.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, in the hope that Mr. Hume had abandoned that amendment, to oppose the motion, which held out no specific remedy for the distress so eloquently described by Mr. Disraeli. That remedy was suggested in a resolution of a recent meeting, namely, the restoration of protection. He first vindicated the colonial policy of the present Government,

showing from official returns the progressive increase of exports from the West India colonies since the adoption of free-trade principles, even in British Guiana; and then proceeded to the main topic—the internal state of the country. He complained of Mr. Disraeli's assuming its state in March, 1848, as a test of its condition now—that period being remarkable for the high price of corn; and he gave statistical results of the inquiries he had made in all parts of the country, whence it appeared that employment of labour was increasing, and the number of able-bodied paupers diminishing. In the manufacturing districts, the circumstances of the artisans, now in full employment, had not been so favourable in respect to wages and comforts for many years as at present, and their improved condition was apparent in the great diminution of crime. This impulse domestic industry had received from the encouragement given by a reduction of duty upon raw foreign commodities; and Sir Charles pointed out the fallacy of the inference drawn by Mr. Disraeli from the comparative cheapness of our exports, the quantity of which, he had admitted, had increased, and they were still increasing in quantity and value in an extraordinary degree. After extracting additional evidence of the improved condition of the labouring classes from the vast increase in the consumption of the chief articles of domestic use, and showing by a variety of returns the success which the principles of commercial legislation lately adopted had realized, including our shipping—which, he contended, directly negatived the allegations of the member for Bucks—he turned to that part of the subject respecting which, he contended, he could not give equally satisfactory statements, namely, the state of the agricultural districts. He admitted that considerable complaint and alarm existed amongst farmers; but although the average price of wheat for the five months ending May was only 46s. 3d., during the last three years it had been 58s. 3d., and what must be the state of the agricultural interest, if, with prices like these, farmers were, as Mr. Disraeli asserted, ruined? Sir Charles discussed at much length the action of recent legislation, the repeal of the corn-laws and the modification of the tariff, upon our agriculture, pointing out the failure of the predictions which had threatened a superflux of foreign corn, and then applied himself to what he said was the pith of the question; namely, the condition of the agricultural labourers. He believed that in the south-west of England wages were reduced, and that there was a want of employment; but this, he showed, was not the case in other parts, where labourers in husbandry were able to purchase with the same wages a greater amount of necessaries. He urged the farmers to follow the example of the manufacturers, and by an improved system of agriculture give increased employment, whilst it would diminish the cost of production and price, thereby doubly bettering the labourer's condition. He argued this question as a country gentleman—one of a class which could not fulfil the public duties attaching to their station unless they possessed the confidence of the great body of the people, which would be withheld if the people believed they were intent upon their own interests; and if this motion was an attempt to reverse past legislation, he trusted the House would resist it, as fatal to the best interests of the country and to the stability of its institutions.

The other speakers were Mr. H. BAILLIE and Mr. PLUMPTRE in favour of the motion, and Mr. ROXBURGH against, the debate standing adjourned until Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. SLANEY. In an after-conversation, Mr. DISRAELI admitted that the object of his motion was to displace the Government; and, although there would be doubtless a majority against him on the present occasion, yet some day—[laughter]—the Protectionists would succeed in effecting that object.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.—Majority of 95 to 70 who voted against the second reading of this bill in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, June 20:—

ARCHBISHOP.	EARLS.	BISHOPS.
Canterbury.	Kinnoull.	Chichester.
DUKES.	Longford.	Exeter.
Buckingham.	Lonsdale.	Gloucester.
Buccleuch.	Luton.	Oxford.
Montrose.	Manfield.	Rochester.
Newcastle.	Malmesbury.	Salisbury.
Wellington.	Munster.	
MARQUISES.		BARONS.
Alles.	Morton.	Abinger.
Downshire.	Nelson.	Bayning.
Dr. gheda.	Pomfret.	Boston.
Exeter.	Powis.	Bolton.
Ely.	Rosse.	Eraybrooke.
Salisbury.	Roden.	Colchester.
	Romney.	Clarina.
	Selkirk.	Crews.
EARLS.		
Abergavenny.	Sh. field.	De Lisle.
Aylesford.	Stradbroke.	De Ros.
Aberdeen.	Shaftesbury.	Delamere.
Bandon.	Talbot.	Farnham.
Beauchamp.	Verulam.	Feverham.
Cadogan.	Warwick.	Kenyone.
Courtoun.	Wilton.	Kilmarn.
Darnley.	Winchelsea.	Lilford.
Dartmouth.	Waldegrave.	Polwarth.
Devart.		VISCOUNTS.
Egmont.	Combermere.	R.yleigh.
Ellenborough.	Hill.	Redesdale.
Erington.	Middleton.	Rolle.
Effingham.	Strangford.	Sandys.
Falmouth.	Sydney.	Skelmersdale.
Glengall.		Sondes.
Galloway.	BISHOPS.	Southampton.
Harewood.	Bath and Wells.	Stanley.
Haddington.	Bangor.	Wynford.
	Carlisle.	

ECCLIASTICAL PROPERTY IN TRUST.—Mr. FOX MAULE has given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill into the House of Commons to "render more easy and effectual the titles by which congregations or societies, associated for purposes of religious worship or education in Scotland, hold real property for that purpose."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—On Friday evening, Viscount MAHON asked for information respecting the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Spain. Viscount PALMERSTON stated, that in October last, the British Government received information from the King of the Belgians, that the Spanish Government had shown a disposition to solicit his good offices in order to a reconciliation with this country: various communications, chiefly verbal, had passed, but without result. If the Spanish Government had modified its tariff, it was as a tardy concession to the substantial interests of Spain, and not as a favour to England; nor on account of the amended tariff would it become the British Government to show less regard for the honour and dignity of this country.

HUNGARY.—In reply to Lord BROUGHAM, Lord LANSDOWNE stated that Kossuth's authority in Hungary had not been recognised, nor could it be under existing circumstances.

ENTAILED ESTATES.—The Duke of RICHMOND brought up the report of the select committee on entailed estates, and presented a bill embodying the views of the committee, its object being to enable landholders to borrow money for the purposes of drainage; the noble duke replying, in answer to questions as to extending it to Ireland, that he should not object to that proposition, but, as he wished the bill to pass as quickly as possible, he had not included Ireland, well knowing that any bill applying to that country was not very likely to go rapidly through its stages elsewhere [laughter]. The Earl of CARLISLE intimated his approval of the measure, and should be happy to give any assistance in his power in forwarding it through its remaining stages. Lord BEAUMONT supported the bill, which was read a first time.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved the second reading of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, proposing to take the debate on going into committee. The Earls of LONSDALE and YARBOROUGH warmly opposed the bill, the first named noble lord moving that it be read a second time that day three months. After a reply from Lord MONTEAGLE the House divided, when the original motion was carried by a majority of 5, the numbers 10 to 5, when the bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Monday stated the course he intended to pursue with respect to public business for the remainder of the session. The measures to be postponed until next year being the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the Charitable Trusts Bill, and perhaps others of inferior consequence. A desultory debate ensued on various points connected with the conduct of public business, at the termination of which several bills were read a third time.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question put by Mr. BAILLIE, stated, with reference to the non-fulfilment by the Government of China of the stipulation to admit British subjects into the city of Canton, that, under the circumstances alleged by the Chinese authorities, it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to enforce the right by arms; but, retaining the right (which was not disputed), they consented to a temporary suspension of it; and he further stated that it was intended to exact from the Chinese Government the execution of that article of the treaty of Nankin, which stipulated that British subjects should be at liberty to carry on their commercial transactions in China without the intervention of the Co-Hong.

PETITION REJECTED.—Mr. LUSHINGTON, on Friday, presented a petition from an individual in Westminster, in favour of universal suffrage, and praying for the abolition of the House of Lords; after perusing which the Speaker informed the hon. gentleman that it could not be received.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. GREENE said that, in answer to Mr. OSBORNE, the expense of furnishing the official residences connected with the New Houses of Parliament was included in the estimates, which estimate was under two millions, and not two millions and a half, as stated by the honourable member.

THE AUSTRALIAN BILL.—Mr. HAWES, in answer to Mr. BAILLIE, stated that the Australian Colonies (No. 2) Bill was *verbatim* the same as the one withdrawn, with the exception of a corrected informality, and would be proceeded with as soon as possible. He was not aware of any despatch from Sir GEORGE GIPPS, referring to petitions from the colonists, in favour of a second chamber.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The 56th report specifies 203 petitions for universal suffrage, signed by 6,175 persons; 502 against the Marriages Bill, signed by 14,477 persons; 259 for the protection of women, signed by 7,013 persons; and 1,141 for arbitration in lieu of war, signed by 208,690 persons.

SANATORIUM IN MADEIRA.—It is proposed to found an establishment in Madeira for the reception, at a very moderate expense, of consumptive patients in the middle classes of life. A meeting for the promotion of this object was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, Lord R. Grosvenor in the chair. Several ship-owners have offered to lessen the expense of the voyage one-half for patients.

Miss Burdett Coutts received an accession of £10,000 a year to her already almost countless income, besides a large store of rich plate and other valuables, in consequence of the early demise of the Duke of St. Albans, an annuitant of the former Duchess (Mrs. Coutts).



## FAMINE IN IRELAND.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Royal Exchange Committee of Dublin, who have come over with the object of laying before the English people a statement of the distress which exists at present in the southern and western parts of Ireland, and of enforcing the necessity of devising means for preventing the periodical returns of distress throughout the country.

The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Rev. Dr. Miley, the Rev. Mr. King, the Rev. Mr. Hardiman, J. D. Brown, Esq., and Dr. Gray. The chair was taken by J. Bright, Esq., M.P., who was received with loud cheers by the large meeting which had assembled. Among those present were Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., G. W. Alexander, Esq., Colonel Rawdon, M.P., C. Cowan, Esq., M.P., George Moore, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., J. Blake, Esq., J. O'Connell, Esq., M.P., A. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P., W. T. M'Cullagh, Esq., M.P., Ouseley Higgins, Esq., Charles Gilpin, Esq., Mr. Elihu Burritt, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that they were met for the purpose of continuing that long discussion which, for four or five years, had occupied the attention of the people of this country—a discussion which had for its object the discovery of a remedy for a state of things which, he believed, had no parallel in the history of the civilized world. They were not met for any party or political objects; and although he would not shrink from a full discussion of the state of Ireland, he did not think that that would be a fitting occasion for entering on that inquiry [hear, hear]. A kingdom within fifteen or sixteen hours' distance from that meeting was suffering a calamity which had been fitly described by a present Minister of the Crown as a famine of the thirteenth century occurring in the nineteenth. It was not a mere scarcity of food, nor a temporary commercial depression only, but a general famine, which involved four millions of human beings in such calamitous distress, that none could form an adequate idea of it, and that portion of the population who were not stricken down by the calamity were now flying from Ireland as from a city visited by the plague. That this state of things existed in Ireland was a subject of shame and humiliation to the people of the United Kingdom. They lived in a time when public opinion exerted a great influence on Government; and so far as that meeting was able to exert an influence, they were in a certain degree responsible, if Government permitted such a state of things to continue. The present state of Ireland argued great misconduct on the part of the Irish people, or great neglect, and even criminality, on the part of the imperial Government. That meeting had not been called for the purpose of attaching blame to any one. It became them to act, and to act as men would do when their ship was in danger of foundering, when every man would apply himself to the pumps to save his own life and that of the ship's company. He had not had the honour of the acquaintance of the gentlemen of the deputation previous to that evening, but he believed that they were connected with the different parties and denominations in Ireland. They were not there solely on what many called a begging expedition. They came for a more permanent object—to state what they knew with respect to the condition of the lower classes of their countrymen. They also hoped that the people of England would be willing to contribute to the relief of that temporary distress which must prevail until the harvest. It might be said that much had been done for Ireland, and he would be the last in that room to deny it. In loans and absolute grants the Government had sent ten millions to Ireland. The collections of the Society of Friends had amounted to £200,000; and altogether he might say that a sum of from eleven to twelve millions had been expended in the relief of Irish distress. This was a great deal, but it only proved the amount of the calamity. The object of this relief committee was to grant relief to those peasants who held small portions of land, but who were unable to cultivate it. The committee was in good working order, and did not by any means propose to establish an indiscriminate system of alms-giving [cheers]. There had been a feeling in Ireland hostile to England, and in England there was a feeling of weariness and discouragement, that, after all that had been done, famine still existed in Ireland. But let them not believe that the Irish were a bad people, or worse than themselves [loud cheers]. In the House of Commons there was a marked change of feeling towards Ireland, and a strong disposition existed to adopt measures which might benefit that country. He hoped that every person in that meeting would leave it with a feeling of kindness towards Ireland, and that they would grant a favourable hearing to the gentlemen of the deputation, who had come over here with the Christian and patriotic object of procuring relief for thousands of their starving countrymen [cheers].

The Rev. Dr. Miley and Dr. King were the spokesmen of the deputation. Dr. Miley said the regeneration of Ireland would be easy if it were taken up by England in the spirit in which she took up Slave Emancipation. Out of the direct antagonism of England's enormous wealth and Ireland's poverty contest will inevitably arise, and things for which posterity will weep tears of blood may happen, if statesmanlike measures be not adopted.

Mr. Ewart, M.P. for Dumfries, moved the first resolution, which admitted the claims of Ireland to the sympathies and assistance of England, and con-

tained a proposal for the appointment of the following gentlemen to act as a committee for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and forwarding them to the Royal Exchange Committee:—Messrs. H. Christie, G. W. Alexander, R. Cobden, M.P., G. Poulett Scrope, M.P., J. Tritton, R. Godley, W. Bennett, W. Ewart, M.P., Charles Gilpin, and J. Bright, M.P.

The motion was seconded by H. CHRISTIE, Esq., and passed unanimously.

P. SCROPE, Esq., M.P., moved the second resolution, which was to the effect that it was no less the interest of England than of Ireland that some energetic measures should be taken to enable the Irish people to exert that industry which is characteristic of them when placed in circumstances favourable to its development.

The resolution was seconded by G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., and passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN put it to the meeting whether, at that late hour (half-past ten o'clock), they would hear several gentlemen who were anxious to speak, and a majority of those present appearing to wish that the proceedings should terminate, the meeting separated amid some interruption from the disappointed parties.

GROTTO-PASSAGE RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—On Friday, the third anniversary meeting of the friends and supporters of these schools was held at the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square; Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, delivered an address, in the course of which he minutely explained the objects contemplated by the originators and supporters of ragged schools, and clearly showed that they contained the elements of reformation for that peculiar class of our juvenile population, which was the chief hotbed of the criminals who infested society. The report was then submitted to the meeting, from which it appeared that the institution, which was founded in 1846, embraced the following objects—an infant day-school, at which there is an average attendance of ninety-five; a girls' evening-school, where reading, writing, and needlework are taught to such as attend regularly, and conduct themselves well at the weekly class for religious instruction; an evening school for males from nine to thirty years of age, in which secular instruction is provided for those who attend the weekly class for religious instruction; a day-school for boys, which is numerously attended by boys from seven to fourteen years of age; industrial classes for such boys as distinguish themselves by regularity and good conduct at the day-school; a refuge for destitute orphan boys, who are provided with food, clothing, lodging, industrial and other instruction, of which there are at present twelve inmates; a library and reading-room in connexion with the evening school for males, and open nightly to the most deserving of those who attend them; and a Sunday-school for children of both sexes. From the treasurer's report it appeared that the subscriptions and donations of the year, inclusive of a balance of £30 15s. 11d. on the preceding year, amounted to £423 6s. 5d., while the expenditure had been £426 17s. 2d., leaving a small balance against the institution. Rev. R. Walpole moved, and Mr. Wright, of Manchester, seconded the adoption of the report, and a series of resolutions pledging the meeting to support the ragged school system having been adopted, the proceedings terminated.

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—On Wednesday evening the first public meeting of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association for the Hammersmith polling district, was held at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, and was very numerous and respectfully attended. The chair was occupied by W. Simpson, Esq., M.D. On the platform were R. B. Osborne, Esq., M.P., J. Gaskell, Esq., R. H. Kennedy, Esq., H. T. Atkinson, Esq., T. J. Searle, Esq., Capt. West, R. Chambers, Esq., &c. &c. The Chairman in an able speech stated the objects of the association. The resolutions in accordance with those objects were carried unanimously, and the best spirit prevailed. The meeting was addressed by C. Brown, Esq., A. Kennedy, Esq., R. B. Osborne, Esq., M.P., T. J. Searle, Esq., T. C. Fletcher, Esq., and F. Gaskell, Esq. In the course of his remarks Mr. Osborne said:—They were assembled for the purpose of promoting parliamentary and financial reform, and he thought they ought all to take some credit to themselves for having brought financial agitation into fashion. No later than the day before, on a larger stage, but he doubted whether with a more intelligent audience, certain amateur actors, in the shape of real live lords [loud laughter]—with an undoubted duke in the chair, collected at Drury-lane Theatre for the purpose of running after the "Will-o'-the-Wisp" phantom of protection, which the people of this country had declared should no longer exist [hear, hear, and cheers]. The present meeting had assembled for a very different purpose; and they had acted wisely and well in looking for parliamentary reform first and financial afterwards, for very sure he was that unless they had a further reform of the House of Commons they might, to use a vulgar phrase, "whistle" for financial reform [hear, hear]. It is very curious to look into the present constitution of that House. It appeared, from a correct analysis which had been published of it, that only one out of seven males was now represented. Out of 6,700,000 male adults, 5,724,000 were taxed by the State without having any voice whatever in that taxation [cheers].

The import of slaves into Cuba is said to be again very active.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following communication, and in commending the object which it is intended to promote, to our readers:—

"Anna H. Richardson wishes respectfully to inform the female friends of the negro in this country, that she is earnestly requested by her correspondents in Philadelphia to lay before them the claims of an Anti-slavery Bazaar, to be held in that city, before the close of the year. A. H. R. is aware that the season is advanced for making this application, but the subject has been pressed upon her with so much earnestness that she hardly feels at liberty to delay this appeal to a future occasion.

"The aim of this bazaar is the promotion of the Anti-slavery cause at large, but it is intended that the proceeds of the articles sent from Great Britain shall be devoted to two specific and important objects:—

"1st. One-half to be presented to the Philadelphia Free-produce Association, for defraying the expenses of their agent in travelling through the slave states to collect free-labour cotton for British use, thus uttering a protest against the guilty system in the very ears of the slaveholders.

"2nd. The other half to be devoted to the benefit of the fugitive slaves who are continually arriving at Philadelphia, and applying for aid to the friends of their race in that city. It is no uncommon case for these poor hunted fugitives to return to Philadelphia, after their flight to the north, and in moving accents entreat for assistance in rescuing a wife, a mother, or a sister, from the hand of the oppressor. Claims like these have been of late so numerous that it has been entirely out of the power of the friends of the negro in that city to meet the demands thus made on their benevolence.

"A recent letter from Philadelphia remarks, 'I do sincerely hope that you will furnish some help this year from your side of the water. We can make every cent that is given us tell directly on the system. There are many abolitionists in England who, by contributing to our fair, could render us important aid. I wish some of you could be here and spend an hour with me occasionally, and hear the stories of the hunted fugitive who is just making his escape, or of such as have at some former time made secure their flight, and have now come for information and aid by which they may procure from the south a husband, or wife, or child, as the case may be, whom they left behind. Tales of oppression are told me daily which would draw pity from a heart of stone. How long, O Lord, how long, shall human hearts thus be crushed? O my friends, you who have not seen, cannot believe, the horrors, the enormities, of our American slave system: a system, too, which has the support, direct or indirect, of the churches—of the religion of the country!'

"Where convenient to make an effort for the proposed bazaar, perhaps the parties receiving this sheet will kindly make such arrangements as their local circumstances may call for, and after inserting the name of a receiver of articles, allow it to circulate in their respective neighbourhoods. A. H. R. will thankfully receive the names of such kind helpers, and communicate with them wherever requisite. For the present she is allowed to mention those of Jane Edward Richardson, Summerhill-grove, and Sarah Foster, Cumberland-row, of this town, and Sarah Southall, Bull-street, Birmingham.

"It is particularly desired that as far as practicable the articles sent on this occasion may be made of free-labour produce: that is, from wool, silk, or flax, or of the few free-cotton fabrics which are already in the market.

"Shopkeepers may be supplied with Strutt's free-labour knitting-cotton, of various sizes, by applying to their agents, Burtenshaw and Gaude, 46, Fore-street, London.

"As the tastes and habits of the Americans differ considerably from our own, the following lists may be useful in assisting to direct the energies of the contributors into the most profitable channels:—

"In good demand.—All sorts of articles in Berlin wool; invalid or Afghan blankets; ornamental aprons, &c.; drawings and engravings, especially of celebrated places; autographs, coins, medals, &c.; relics of antiquity.

"Scarcely saleable.—Children's dresses; babies' caps; ditto braided cloaks; watch-pockets; hand screens; chair-covers.

"All articles for the bazaar should be forwarded to the receiving ladies before the end of the 9th mo. (September).

"5, Summer-hill-grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne,  
"6th mo. 21st, 1849."

METROPOLITAN PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—We are glad to find that this association gradually and firmly is putting a girdle round about the metropolis. Next Wednesday the Princess's Theatre—as theatres are now the fashionable places for those assemblies—is to be the spot for another great gathering of the friends and supporters of the association. Lord Dudley Stuart, one of the members for that district (Marylebone), Sir B. Hall being ill, will attend and take part in the proceedings. The suburbs will be "agitated" in the same way as what is more popularly understood as "London," and no doubt with a success similar to what we have this week reported of Hammersmith. Not the least good effected by the association is the abatement of all rancorous feeling on the part of the Chartists, who have shown a hearty desire to co-operate in measures that will be of service to all classes.



## LAW AND POLICE.

## THE "ABODE OF LOVE."—EXTRAORDINARY DELUSIONS.

A remarkable case was tried by the Lord Chief Baron, at Westminster Hall, on Monday week, Tuesday, and Wednesday—an action of damages, brought by Miss Louisa Nottidge, a maiden lady some forty years of age, against her brother-in-law, Mr. Ripley, a London merchant, and her brother, the Rev. E. Pepys Notting, for confining her from November 1846 to May 1848 in the private lunatic asylum kept by Dr. Stillwell, at Hillingdon, near London. Miss Nottidge is one of four sisters, ladies of fortune, who have embraced the religious opinions of a sect which about 1846 branched from the religionists called Lampeters. Their peculiar tenet is that "the day of grace and prayer is past, and the time of judgment arrived;" they carry out their belief by perpetual praises to God, using prayer no more; by a community of property; and by living in a state of constant joyousness and mutual love, in a single residence, which they entitle Agapemone, "The Abode of Love," at Charlinch, near Taunton. The plaintiff with three of her sisters adopted these opinions in 1846, on the teaching of Mr. Prince, a clergyman of the Church of England; and about the same time three of the sisters married (on one day) Mr. Price, another clergyman in the Church of England, Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Thomas, a third clergyman, all disciples of Mr. Prince: together with the plaintiff, who remained single, the ladies left their house at Brighton, where they resided with their mother, and took up their residence in the Agapemone. The mother of the Misses Nottidge, a widow lady now nearly eighty years of age, was deeply afflicted at the ascendancy obtained over her daughters, and at the steps they took of leaving her roof and joining the Agapemone; she had fears, grounded on information which she thought trustworthy, that her daughters were drawn into a "life of the greatest sin and iniquity." Calling in the advice of her son and son-in-law, she had the plaintiff taken by force from the residence of Charlinch and brought to London; and after conversing tenderly with her, to no purpose, she took the advice of two medical gentlemen on her state of mind. These gentlemen, Dr. Norton and Dr. Rowland, both living in Woburn-place, Russell-square, and both unconnected professionally with her family, certified that Miss Nottidge was insane: she believed Mr. Prince to be God Almighty incarnate, and herself immortal. She was accordingly sent to Dr. Stillwell's asylum, and her place of confinement was concealed. In January, 1848, she escaped; communicated with her relations and friends at Charlinch, and was on her way to rejoin them; but she was overtaken on the route, and carried back by force to Hillingdon. In May, 1848, after correspondence of her leading brethren in the Agapemone with the lunatic commissioners, and after much conference of those officers on her case, she was liberated on the ground of declining health; some of the Commissioners, however, dissenting from the liberating judgment, and none thinking that she was less a lunatic than at first; but the majority thinking her able to manage her own affairs. Some dramatic interest was given to the trial by the personal examination of divers members of the fraternity who live in the Agapemone. John Williams, a farmer, one of the single gentlemen brethren, said—

I am of a cheerful disposition. I entertain the same opinions as the other witnesses in this case. I don't pray, but I desire continually from my inward man to pray. God tells me that the spirit convinces the flesh, and that the spirit of sin convinces you of sin. It is the spirit of truth—it is the spirit within that God looks to, and not to the outward and visible thing or sign. The sun, the moon, and stars, they are the only outward and visible manifestations of God. Now, in Agapemone, we are able to see by the spirit. The plaintiff is as sane as myself. God says we shall be joyful and happy; and why not? The plaintiff has never been serious since she believed in the truth. That is like myself, but the animal spirit in us is different; it is a different spirit that animates my nature. Hers is a joyous and quiet spirit, and that is the difference between the spirit in her and the spirit in me. There is no difference in exhibition, but in the manner and manifestation. Now you [Sir Frederick Thesiger] are serious, and I am happy and merry. The spirit does not teach me that I am to be heavy, dull, and serious; but you are of a gloomy spirit; I am not at all so. It is my privilege to be merry, and she does not dishonour God by being so also. If God is not life, happiness, and joy, then we do not know what God means. . . . Your house [Sir Frederick Thesiger's] ought to be an Agapemone. All houses ought to be so; they ought all to be a family. At present all amongst you is discord—all is a mystery. There is discord in music, but bring all that music together properly and you will get it right; you will get it together, and then it will become perfect harmony, and the discord will vanish. So it is with you: you are now all discord, but make your houses an Agapemone and harmony will reign as with us.

The line of the defence is indicated by these observations from Sir Frederick Thesiger's speech:—

This Agapemone or Abode of Love, wherein this unhappy plaintiff had taken up her residence, consisted, amongst other of its inmates, of four apostate clergymen, one civil engineer, one farmer, one solicitor—for even in this "abode of love" they could not do without a lawyer—and two bloodhounds. . . . Mr. Prince had been so great, under the "will of God," that three of Mrs. Nottidge's daughters, with £6,000 each, had been carried off from her. It would have been supposed that £18,000 out of one family would have satisfied these people: but no, it was not so—they must have another daughter, and another £6,000; and the plaintiff was the victim. . . . He should prove that she was not a free agent, and had been as it were irresistibly drawn into a low, degrading, and disgusting association: he

should contend that it was the imperative duty of her family, not only as a matter of right, but as a high moral duty, to make every effort to pluck this lady from the position of danger into which she had been drawn. Mr. Prince, of whom they had heard much during the present proceedings, had, in 1844, most unhappily for the family of Mrs. Nottidge, obtained a sway over the young ladies by his preaching at Stoke.

Mr. Mylne, Mr. Lutwidge, and Mr. Procter, Commissioners in Lunacy, concurred with Dr. Morton, Dr. Rowland, and Dr. Stillwell, in the opinion that the plaintiff was equally insane at the time she was taken to the asylum and when she was liberated. The late Dr. Prichard was of the same opinion, and he was strongly opposed to her liberation: they gave instances of her religious delusions. During Mr. Mylne's examination, the Lord Chief Baron interposed, thus:—

Mr. Mylne, was this lady in such a state of mind as to be dangerous to herself or to others?

Mr. Mylne: Not so as I was aware of; not so far as I knew.

The Lord Chief Baron: If she were not so, then how was it that you kept her in this asylum for seventeen months?

Mr. Mylne: My lord, it was no part of my duty to keep her there. I was only to liberate her if I saw good and sufficient reason for adopting that course.

The Lord Chief Baron: It is my opinion that you ought to liberate every person who is not dangerous to himself or to others. If the notion has got abroad that any person may be confined in a lunatic asylum or a madhouse who has any absurd or even mad opinion upon any religious subject, and is safe and harmless upon every other topic, I altogether and entirely differ with such an opinion; and I desire to impress that opinion with as much force as I can in the hearing of one of the Commissioners.

In reply, Mr. Cockburn is said to have made one of the most striking speeches ever heard in Westminster-hall: no report gives an adequate idea of his topics or style. In summing up, the Lord Chief Baron instructed the jury that they must find a verdict for the plaintiff on the first plea of "Not guilty," and that the plea of justification was not made out. "The defendants were not in any way justified in having adopted the course they had taken, unless the jury should think that the plaintiff was of unsound mind, and dangerous to herself and others. If she were not so, then the defendants had no right to go down and drag her away, as they had done, from her home—for Charlinch was the home she had chosen—and then to cause her to be placed in an asylum." He commented on the fact, that whilst three of these sisters had been married to three members of this fraternity, not one of them had had the precaution of having a settlement drawn. It would have been well if these gentlemen had had this done, for much cause of suspicion of imputed motives, in uniting themselves to ladies much older than themselves, would thereby have been removed. His own idea of toleration was, that all those who entertained with sincerity any peculiar doctrine, however absurd that doctrine might appear to others to be, ought to be allowed to enjoy that opinion without interference, so long as the principles and the acts they adopted were not forced offensively, or contrary to law, upon the public notice, or against the public morals. If such persons sincerely entertained these doctrines, then they were, in his opinion, as much entitled to be treated with respect as any other religious sect.

The jury retired for an hour, and then came back with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £60; but they begged to give their opinion, that the defendants had not been actuated by any mercenary or unworthy motives in the steps they had taken.

THE HOCKEY MARTYR.—In connexion with this concern, we observe, at the last Bridgewater County Court, a case that further illustrates the habits of the fraternity. It was this:—Isaac Thomas v. Thomas Starkey, Lewis Price, and Thomas Williams.—An action for £20.—Mr. James Trevor appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Rouse on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Trevor, in opening the case, said, the defendants had been bred clergymen of the Church of England; notwithstanding, they did not follow that profession, but lived at a place at Charlinch, which they called the "Agapemone," or the "Abode of Love." The premises occupied by defendants adjoin the turnpike-road, and the plaintiff, who was a labourer, residing at Spaxton, on passing their premises, and hearing a noise inside, got upon the hedge on the other side of the road, which was high enough for him to see what was going on. Plaintiff there saw about forty men and women playing at "hockey;" upon their seeing the plaintiff, about twenty of them rushed out in the road with their bandies in their hands, fell upon him, and thrashed him within an inch of his life. The Judge gave a verdict for plaintiff for eleven guineas, as compensation.

## CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A DISSENTING MINISTER.

On Wednesday, the Rev. Jonathan Henry Price, a Dissenting minister at Woodham Ferrers, and Priscilla Ruffe, about 30 years of age, daughter of a widow occupying a farm at High Roothing, was charged, at Chelmsford, with attempting to murder a child found in a basket at Widford. The following is the evidence produced:—

Charlotte Saltwell examined: On the 6th of June I was at my daughter's, at Writtle. I was going along Grove-lane. As I was going along I heard the cry of a child. Opposite to me was the basket, in the ditch. Being frightened, I looked round to see if I could see any one to assist me. I made my way as fast as I could to Widford Hall, when I met Mrs. Cooper. She went back with me to the spot. I had not then seen the child, or touched the basket.

Mrs. Cooper pulled the basket out of the ditch, pulled up the lid, and I took the child out of the basket. We took it to Widford Hall, and there fed it. It was arranged that Mrs. Cooper should take it to the union.

Hannah Cooper also proved the finding of the child. The basket-lid was fastened down. The child seemed half starved.

John Guy: I am the station-master at Ingatestone, and have been so two years. My duty is to be always there when a train arrives. On the 6th of June I recollect a female with an infant stopped at Ingatestone station by down train at 11.56. She asked where she could wait. I directed her to the waiting-room. My next attention was drawn to her from my servant telling me she had warmed some food. I had noticed the child was emaciated in appearance, and that it was very small. I asked her how old it was, and she replied three weeks. I asked her if it was hers, and she said yes. I then remarked it was very early for her to be out, and she ought to take care of herself. A person then coming on business prevented my asking her any more questions. The female prisoner is the person I have been speaking of. About a quarter of an hour after the train had left, the male prisoner came to the station, walking as if he came from Ingatestone. He made the observation to the female, "You are come." He then asked me the time she could return. I answered, 3.25 or 8. They then walked up and down the office two or three times. He asked if she was ready, she said yes. He took a basket similar to the one produced, and they both walked towards Ingatestone. About an hour after, the male prisoner returned to know if the lady could go from Chelmsford station instead of Ingatestone. I said, "Yes, by paying the additional fare." He then went away, and I saw no more of him. The lady had come down by a day ticket, and the question as to Chelmsford had reference to that.

Elizabeth White, servant to Mr. Guy: I was at Ingatestone station on the 6th June, and I recollect a female who came down by the twelve o'clock train stopping at the station with a child. She asked me to warm some food for her child: it was in a glass bottle. I did so, and took it to her. She said two or three words, and gave me 1d. She stopped about a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Bartlett: Look round and see if you can identify her.

Witness (pointing to Miss Ruffe): That is her. I am quite sure of that. I afterwards saw a gentleman going across the Ingatestone fields to the station, as I was going to Ingatestone; I heard him ask a girl named Chiverton if that was the way to the station; soon after that I returned and met him with the lady I had left at the station; this (pointing to Mr. Price) is the same gentleman—I am sure of it; the lady was carrying the child, and the gentleman the basket, which I had seen the lady have at the Ingatestone station; I think this basket is the same. The child was produced, and witness said it was the same child the lady had at the station, and for which she warmed the food.

Henry Knight: I am ostler at the New Inn, Ingatestone. On the 6th of June a gentleman came with a pony and gig. He left it there and went up the yard towards the station. In about a quarter of an hour he returned to the New Inn, and remained there about an hour. When he came from the station the first time a lady was with him. The male prisoner is the gentleman I allude to. He went to the station a second time, and as he came back he told me to put the pony to. Then they left, and I saw them go towards Chelmsford. I saw them past the Eagle. A lady left with him, but I cannot swear to her. When the lady got into the gig she had something in her arms like a child.

Catherine Gaylor: On the 6th of June I was going to the corner of Widford Hall-lane, and saw a pony and gig coming from Chelmsford. It turned up Widford Hall-lane before I got to it, towards Mr. Hammond's. It was a low chaise. In the chaise were a lady and a gentleman, and at their feet was standing a basket; the lady had a parasol up before her face. On my return that evening I heard that a child had been found there.

F. Chilvers, policeman: On the 6th of June I was at the Chelmsford railway station a few minutes before three, when I saw a female come and apply for a ticket to go to Ingatestone; she produced a day ticket from London to Ingatestone; the clerk asked if she came by the road from Ingatestone, and she said she did. She had another ticket and paid 1s. for it. She had no child or basket with her, that I saw; the prisoner is the female I saw.

The prisoners were cautioned and called on for their defence, when Mr. Price said he should reserve his defence, and the woman said she should leave it all to her professional adviser. They were both committed for trial for unlawfully assaulting and ill-treating a male child at Widford, with intent feloniously to kill and murder it.

Bail was taken for their appearance.

IMPORTANT LIBEL CASE.—RIGHTS OF PUBLIC DISCUSSION.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday week, the Duke of Brunswick conducted in person an action brought by himself against Mr. James Harmer, the proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, for the publication of a series of libels extending over the period from 1830 to this time. The articles accused the duke of political treachery to his former subjects, and represented him as a wretch who had exhausted the patience of his subjects by every sort of robbery and fraud. The plaintiff had by letter requested the paper to desist, and had been met by renewed libels. Lord Denman thought the articles did not fall within the just limits of political re-



mark. One of the articles went on with considerable eloquence to declare that this country stood in the proud position of being the sole haven of peace and safety in which exiles from foreign lands could take shelter. That statement was true, and it was a proud thing for this country that such a statement could truly be made respecting it. It was, however, the duty of journalists not to attack those persons who sought refuge in this haven of repose, by accusing them of crimes which, if true, ought to subject them to punishment. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £500. On this topic the *Examiner* well remarks:—"There is no safety for the press, or for any person engaged in political discussion, if such a practice is to be tolerated. Had an action been brought in 1830, the judge and jury would have been aware of every circumstance of extenuation or provocation. Now, they can only know that words were used which bring the parties using them within the reach of the law. There is no man, however severe in the exercise of self-control, however cautious in measuring his language, who may not at times, in the heat of discussion, outstep the due limits. And if every man who has done this, and regretted it, may, after nearly half a century, be punished for such a lapse, because he engages in perfectly fair discussion of the conduct of the same party, there is an end to free and useful political debate. The decision of the judge and jury in the case of the Duke of Brunswick v. Harmer is (we have no doubt unintentionally) a grave encroachment on the liberty of political discussion."

**HOPWOOD v. THORNE.**—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE 25.—This cause was for slander and libel. The first two counts charged that the defendant spoke slanderous words, imputing fraudulent conduct on the part of the defendant, who was a Dissenting minister in Berkshire, in regard to dissolving a partnership between himself and his brother-in-law, and taking more than his proper share of the assets. The fifth and sixth counts were for a libel, and arose out of a correspondence which was carried on between the defendant and a Mr. Ainslie, who was a friend of the plaintiff's, and had been desired by him to make inquiries as to certain charges brought against him by a Mrs. Barfield, with the intention of inquiring as to the truth of the charges, and laying the result before the plaintiff's congregation. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for £160 on the first two counts, and £100 on the counts for libel. A rule was obtained to arrest the judgment and enter the verdict for the defendant or for a new trial. The Court considered that, as to the verbal slander, the words had no relation to the plaintiff's character as a minister, and were not actionable in themselves, and as no sufficient special damages were established at the trial, a nonsuit must be directed. With regard to the libel, it appeared the correspondence with Mr. Ainslie was authorized by the plaintiff, and must be considered the same as carried on by himself. The letters came under the rule of a privileged communication, their sole object being to inquire as to the truth of the charges for the purpose of the effect before the congregation, and a nonsuit must also be entered on these counts.

**THE READING OF PRAYERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—About twenty members generally assemble in the Commons at the time of prayer. About a quarter to four o'clock the door is opened, and one of the doorkeepers calls out "the Speaker!" Honourable members then rise to their feet, and the small procession, consisting of the Serjeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace on his shoulder, followed by the Speaker, advances to the table. Both are habited in official costume. Lord Charles Russell, the brother of Lord John, is the Serjeant-at-Arms. He wears a court dress and a sword. He is a very slender lord, and seems to shake under the weight of the mace. The Speaker is arrayed in gown and wig. The members bow to the Speaker as he passes them, and the Speaker acknowledges the salutations by bowing in return. Mr. Lefevre bows with much grace, and displays great dexterity in revolving his head from side to side, so as to give each member a due acknowledgment. The Serjeant lays the mace upon the table, and the Speaker places himself near one of the clerks' chairs at the table. The chaplain enters in gown and bands, and he and the Speaker bow to each other. In the meantime one of the clerks has taken two large folio Prayer-books from a drawer and placed them conveniently for the Speaker and the chaplain. The service then commences. It consists in the reading of a number of disconnected prayers taken from the Prayer-book. The time occupied is rather less than five minutes. The members present turn their faces towards the wall, and continue to do so till the prayers are finished. The chaplain and Speaker repeat the process of bowing, and the chaplain retires, still "boo-ing, boo-ing," at intervals during his retreat. It is not at all unlikely that some persons may be found who regard so much complimentary bending of the body as a scandal; but for their comfort I have to state that in former times the practice was more largely indulged in than it is now. In that good old time little else than bowing must have gone on, for even at present it constitutes a large part of the ceremonial. In the Lords the prayers are read by any of the bishops who happen to be present; but as no fee is allowed, there is sometimes difficulty in finding one, and delay in the transaction of business is the consequence. Among his other characters, Lord Brougham was obliged the other week to act as a judicial Richard; "a bishop! a bishop!—is there no bishop?" being the thrilling cry.—*Jerrold's Weekly News*.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.**—We announced yesterday her Majesty's intention of visiting Ireland during the forthcoming recess. It is well known that this intention is of long standing, and that in several previous years the Queen had hoped to honour her Irish subjects with her presence. The distress unfortunately so prevalent in Ireland precludes her from visiting Dublin in state, as any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient to her subjects. She proposes therefore to embark in the Royal yacht, to touch first at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days the guest of his excellency Lord Clarendon. Upon leaving Dublin the royal squadron will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise period of her Majesty's visit cannot be fixed, it will probably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit.—*Times*, of Saturday.

**THE QUEEN** held a Privy Council and Court on Friday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Sir David Dundas was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board. At the Court, Mehemed Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, had an audience, to present a letter from the Sultan to her Majesty. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had audiences.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Marquis of Westminster with their company at dinner and an evening concert on Wednesday.

Queen Adelaide returned from Tunbridge Wells, to Croydon, on Thursday, with health much improved by her stay at the Wells.

The Carlist noblemen and gentlemen, hitherto residing as exiles in this and other countries, have at length come to the determination to return to Spain, and avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of amnesty. Several of them have set out for their native land; and some, we believe, have already arrived there.—*Morning Post*.

Thursday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the Park and Tower guns were fired as usual at one o'clock.

A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Begg, of Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Candlish, of Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow; the Rev. Andrew Gray, of Perth; accompanied by Mr. George Duncan, M.P., Mr. Alexander Hastie, M.P., and Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P., had an interview with Sir George Grey on Thursday at the Home-office, in regard to the titles of dissenting church property in Scotland.

**THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS**, accompanied by the Comte de Paris and the Duke de Nemours, arrived at Blackwall on Thursday, from Rotterdam. At the Lewes station in the evening, they were met by the ex-King and ex-Queen, and the Duchess de Nemours, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, who had arrived from Hastings in the middle of the day for the purpose. The whole family proceeded together in the same carriage to St. Leonard's, where they now are. The Prince and Princess de Joinville are at Munich; the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier in Spain. On Saturday, the Duchess and her son visited her Majesty with the Queen of the Belgians.

**THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.**—The returns will not be made up until to-morrow night. The *Observer* gives the following information on the subject:—"The receipt of the Customs for the quarter about to end will show a decrease of not less than a quarter of a million as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The interruption to our foreign trade, by the continued disturbances all over the continent of Europe, have doubtless somewhat contributed to this result. The Excise will also show a falling off, though not to so large an amount, and which can be entirely accounted for by the postponement of the hop duties, so large a portion of which were generally counted in the receipts of the July quarter."

**DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.**—On Monday Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Middlesex, held inquests on the bodies of twelve persons who were stated to have died of the cholera. The juries in each case returned verdicts of "Death from Asiatic cholera." The first inquest was held in Rotherhithe, on the bodies of H. Gibson, aged 33, Maria Gibson, aged 37, Sarah Gibson, aged 67, and T. Gibson, aged 69. In these four cases, it was given in evidence that the house in which the deceased resided was perfectly clean and well ventilated, and that the drains were in good order. The second inquest was also held in Rotherhithe, on the body of Benjamin W. Spinks, who was seized with the usual symptoms on Friday morning last, and died the same day. The third inquest was held in the board room, Christ-church Workhouse, Marlborough-street, Blackfriars, on the bodies of Dennis Mahoney, aged 42, Ellen Mahoney, aged 6, Dennis Mahoney, aged 3, and John Taylor, aged 62, late inmates of the above-mentioned workhouse. In this case the jury added to their verdict the observation, that they could not separate without calling the attention of the commissioners to the bad state of the drainage of the district of Christ-church. The last inquiry was into the cause of the deaths of three persons, who had lately arrived from Ireland and taken up their quarters in a low lodging-house in Redcross-square, Union-street, Southwark, and who were in so deplorable a condition that all efforts to check the disorder failed.

**THE APPROACHING WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.**—Although the Methodist Conference will not meet till the end of the present month, the appointment of president begins to agitate the Wesleyans. The Rev. T. Jackson, theological tutor at Richmond, is the Conservative candidate; and the Rev. Joseph Fowler, the present secretary, is the Liberal one. As Dr. Newton, now president, declines any further official appointment, Dr. Hannah, theological tutor at Didsbury, will probably be chosen secretary. In reference to the affairs of this body and recent controversies, a tract has recently been published, from which we learn that "a violent and irreconcilable division exists among the Wesleyan ministers." There is a Government and opposition party in the Conference. The latter have their regular organs of opinion—the "Fly-sheets," occasional papers prepared four years ago, under the direction of a large committee of ministers. These papers were not sold indiscriminately, but distributed by post among the ministers; and their object was to arraign the administration of the connexional affairs, and to impugn the conduct of the ruling party. An inquisition was set on foot to denounce the anonymous authors, who defended themselves in a volume of 200 pages. The ruling party in the Connexion have also their own press—the *Watchman* is their avowed organ, and they publish monthly "Papers on Wesleyan Matters." It is said that the strife has now become "a fierce and mortal war;" and "considering that this is a dispute between Christian ministers of the same body, we think the coarse language, base insinuations, and severe accusations, in which they mutually indulge, absolutely disgraceful." It is affirmed that "a row at Billingsgate, or a debate in the Missouri legislature, could hardly be more fruitful in scandalous vituperation." We are sorry to hear these things; but the conservative or oligarchical scribes are said to be by far the most scurrilous in their style of rhetoric. The principles at issue are chiefly these—Location, or the collecting of a favoured class of ministers in London. According to the theory of Methodism, all the preachers should be itinerant; and formerly no minister could remain in London more than three years. Now, London has been divided into ten circuits, in which favourite ministers are allowed to spend their lives, holding lucrative or influential offices as secretaries of committees, theological tutors, editors, &c., and preserving their ascendancy in the conference, enjoying an uninterrupted monopoly of ease and honour. The Missionary Society has four clerical secretaries, with £600 a year each, besides £800 a year spent in providing houses for them, and large travelling expenses, while the salaries of missionaries are needlessly cut down. It is also complained that power is too much centralized in London—that the Conference is an exclusive body, self-created, electing by its own choice ministers to fill up the vacancies, that its proceedings are kept secret, and all laymen excluded—and that its most important business is done snugly by committees. The tract referred to, which is a reprint from the *Standard of Freedom*, mentions also several cases of liberal ministers who have been persecuted and slandered because they supported the reform party in the Connexion.

**CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.**—The annual examination of the pupils in this institution (being the sons of Congregational ministers) was held in this school-room, on Thursday last, the 28th ult. The classical department was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Watson and Ransom, Tutors of the Hackney Theological Seminary, and occupied about five hours. In the afternoon, a large company of subscribers and friends assembled, and the school was examined in English grammar, geography, natural philosophy, and the sacred Scriptures, by the Rev. Dr. Ferguson and Mr. George Corney, of the Western Proprietary School, formerly a pupil in the institution. The classes were also prepared to undergo examination in the French language, arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, English History and composition, and astronomy; but so much time had been previously occupied as to render this impracticable. Tea was now served on the lawn; after which the speech of Nestor, in order to effect a reconciliation between Agamemnon and Achilles, was recited in the original Greek of Homer, by Master Newton Price, of Hemel Hempstead, and the speech of Hanno, against Hannibal's attack upon Taguntum, was recited in Latin by Master John Smith, of Edgeware. A selection of the speeches at the recent annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was then delivered by several of the senior pupils; and after the presentation of prizes to those whose conduct and progress had been most satisfactory, and of Bibles to seven who were about to leave the school, the boys were themselves affectionately addressed by the Revs. Dr. Ferguson, H. B. Jewla, of Greenwich, and G. Rose, of Hermondsey (the Secretary), and the company separated soon after eight o'clock, the only cause of regret appearing to be that the school is not better supported by the denomination to which it belongs.

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 23, Brunswick-square, London."



## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.**—How shall we describe the "Dies Boreales" of Christopher North, with which the magazine this month proudly opens? The reader of the "Noctes" will scarcely need description, and to others we say—read! and wonder, as you do so, at the lavishness with which this "old man eloquent," pours forth the treasures of his ripened wisdom and refined taste, as, "sauntering along his winding way, he converses of man, of nature, and of human life." His love of nature amounts to a passion; and his descriptions of Highland scenery, so bold and yet so exquisitely delicate, set our souls on fire at the recollection of those glorious solitudes. We give just one extract, and let fathers and mothers of rebellious offspring—to say nothing of the young rebels themselves—decide whether it be not a capital picture of "the boy in the sulks":—

"I hereby authorize the Boys of this Empire to have what tempers they choose—with one sole exception—**THE SULKY.** . . . Once, and once only, during one of the longest and best-spent lives on record, was I in the mood proscribed—and it endured most part of a whole day. The anniversary of that day I observe, in severest solitude, with a salutary horror. And it is my birthday. Ask me not, my friends, to reveal the cause. Aloof from confession before man—we must keep to ourselves—as John Foster says—a corner of our own souls. A black corner it is—and enter it with or without a light—you see, here and there, something dismal—hideous—shapeless—nameless—each lying in its own place on the floor. There lies the **CAUSE.** It was the morning of my Ninth Year. As I kept sitting high upstair by myself—one familiar face after another kept ever and anon looking in upon me—all with one expression! And one familiar voice after another—all with one tone—kept muttering at me—'He's still in the sulks!' How I hated them with an intenser hatred—and chief them I before had loved best—at each opening and each shutting of that door! How I hated myself, as my blubbered face felt hotter and hotter—and I knew how ugly I must be, with my fixed fiery eyes. It was painful to sit on such a chair for hours in one posture, and to have so chained a child would have been great cruelty—but I was resolved to die, rather than change it; and had I been told by any one under an angel to get up and go to play, I would have spat in his face. It was a lonesome attic, and I had the fear of ghosts. But not then—my superstitious fancy was quelled by my troubled heart. Had I not deserved to be allowed to go? Did they not all know that all my happiness in this life depended on my being allowed to go? Could any one of them give a reason for not allowing me to go? What right had they to say that if I did go, I should never be able to find my way, by myself, back? What right had they to say that Roundy was a black-guard, and that he would lead me to the gallows? Never before, in all the world, had a good boy been used so on his birthday. They pretend to be sorry when I am sick—and when I say my prayers, they say theirs too; but I am sicker now—and they are not sorry, but angry—there's no use in prayers—and I won't read one verse in the Bible this night, should my aunt go down on her knees. And in the midst of such unworded soliloquies did the young blasphemer fall asleep."

Turning to the other end of the number, we find ourselves in that department of the magazine over which the genius of Malachi Malagrowth holds gloomy sway. "The Crowning of the Column and Crushing of the Pedestal," is the fanciful title of this month's jeremiad, the idea being suggested by the declaration that the repeal of the Navigation-laws is "the crowning of the column of free-trade." The requiem of "the old English system" of "protection to all interests," which has achieved such "mighty things," is sung in strains of characteristic mournfulness, and figures are adduced in plenty to shadow forth our approaching doom. But what has most startled us is the admission, in a postscript, that Lord Elgin would not have been justified in withholding his consent to the Canadian Indemnity Bill, and a hint to "our noble Conservative brethren in Canada" that it is scarcely decent in them to resist measures which are the natural result of a form of Government for which "the Canadian loyalists, equally with the Canadian rebels contended." A month's reflection has produced a wondrous alteration of tone on this question. "The Game-laws in Scotland," is directed against danger from another quarter, being an exposure of "the stock sophisms and more flagrant exaggerations, by which the total abolition of the Game-laws is usually supported." The Scottish laws relative to game are asserted to be less objectionable than those of England; but it is admitted that there are difficulties and anomalies which require to be removed. "Pestalozziana" is a lively and interesting sketch of the educational establishment at Yverdon. "The Island of Sardinia" is full of information, gleaned from Mr. Tyndale's three volumes under that title. Bulwer's "Caxtons" increases in intensity of interest. "Dominique" is a ghastly tale of revenge.

**THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.**—"The Rev. I. Dodson and Consistent Dissent" is a notice, written in a dignified and kindly strain, of Mr. Dodson's reasons for seceding from the Establishment.

"His style is clear and inartificial, and his temper most admirable, free at once from bitterness and from timidity. He writes like a modest and conscientious man, and is evidently too much occupied with the gravity of his theme to permit his attention to be

diverted by the accidents which arise in its discussion. Whether his conclusions are right or wrong, no candid reader can fail to perceive that he is honest and earnest. He contends for truth in the spirit of a truthful man; and there is, therefore, an entire absence from his pages of the acerbity and artifice which are the too common characteristics of controversy. We part from Mr. Dodson with sincere respect and sympathy."

The writer has, not unnaturally, connected with his review a reference to the proceedings and progress of the Anti-state-church Association, closing by an earnest appeal to "the unprejudiced and devout" among the Dissenting ministers and laity who have not yet given to it their support. "Guerrazzi's Autobiography" is a rapid and effective sketch of the career of the recent Prime Minister of Tuscany, who "sprang forward at a burst, fresh from the dungeon of Porto Ferrajo, to the chair of honour next the throne." We should like to have had the portrait of such a character from the pencil of John Foster. "The Poetry of Science" lays under contribution Mr. Hunt's book bearing that taking title, and is both a useful and entertaining paper. "The Pulpit and the Platform" is brief, but very suggestive. Commenting on the lectures to young men recently delivered, with so much success, at Exeter Hall, the writer moralizes thus:—

"The undertaking itself comes not within the commonly understood limits of appropriate, or, at least, incumbent ministerial work. Why have these men combined thus to appeal to the reason and the heart of multitudes? What has induced them, omitting the usual forms of service, laying aside gown and bands, leaving their accustomed places and accustomed methods of instruction, to give themselves to this free and large discourse on themes varied, and, to a great extent, unprofessional? Is there not a feeling, recognised or hidden, that the circumstances of the times require a departure from ordinary routine; that the modes and means of doing spiritual good are not fixed and unchangeable; that it is the spirit and purpose that sanctify the subject; that it is the occasion that makes the Church? . . . In looking over these lectures we have asked ourselves, Why could they not have been delivered from the pulpit? Some few topics and illustrations excepted, we cannot see why they should not have been, and why lectures like them should not be, and with advantage, both in the way of attraction and of instruction. . . . Bad men and devils, whose deeds and words are given in the scriptures, supply the subjects of countless sermons. The deeds and words of Cain and Pharaoh, of Judas and Herod, and even of Satan himself, are the favourite texts of the preachers of the gospel. And yet, we suppose, many would be surprised and scandalized, if Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Fowell Buxton were selected by Mr. Martin and Mr. Binney for the purpose of illustrating, by their lives and histories, the great principles of providential government and spiritual law."

The lectures themselves are perhaps subjected to too severely critical an ordeal, but the general tone of the article is good and healthy. The critique on Mr. Warburton's "Memoirs of Prince Rupert" is severe, and somewhat slashing—to use a well-understood phrase:—

"He does not comprehend the value of freedom or rights, does not feel that to enjoy liberty is to be a man, does not perceive that whatever is noble, or honourable, or great, or glorious in human nature, is utterly at variance with that species of loyalty which carried the Cavaliers into the field, and has now, in the nineteenth century, led him to extol their insolent folly. . . . Its execution is as bad as the spirit which pervades it. His ideas are mouldy and obsolete, his phraseology crowded with neologisms, he has inherited his opinions, and borrowed his style. There is no trace of independent thought or vigour of intellect. He is a sort of drawing-room historian, who writes for the belles of a past generation, not for the young and vigorous-minded women who are just beginning to make their appearance amongst us."

Longfellow's beautiful effusions are noticed approvingly. Of Isaac Taylor's new work, "Loyola and Jesuitism in its Rudiments," the reviewer says:—

"In contemplating this almost incredible farrago of absurdities, our first impression is that of wonder, that such a man as Mr. Taylor can have deemed such a system a worthy theme for a studied and laborious essay."

And he is described as—

"Engaged in the embarrassing and fruitless effort to construct a great man out of the most miserably insufficient and scanty materials."

We cannot help thinking, that both the book and the subject might, with great advantage, have been less summarily treated. "The Punishment of Death" is clever and cogent. The writer regards the debate on the 1st of May as a triumph, for not only did Mr. Ewart—

"Succeed in reducing the majority against him to the small number of twenty-four (in itself an assurance that, before long, the figures will exhibit a totally opposite result), but he elicited from the Secretary of State for the Home Department concessions so remarkable, that no British Minister can ever again venture to rely on the traditional arguments which have been, until this memorable evening, invariably employed by 'the powers that be' in support of capital inflictions."

"Our main design, at present, is to call the attention of our readers to the important fact, that the Home Secretary, who last year relied entirely upon figures in his opposition to Mr. Ewart's motion, now abandons statistics altogether, in addition to theology, and makes his ground of defence even narrower still. 'Statistics,' he at length says, 'are so liable to the operation of various disturbing causes, that there is not much reliance to be placed upon them;' and again, 'I do not ask the House to decide this question upon statistical figures.' This, of course, is a virtual abandonment of the

reason which has been so long relied upon; for, after this, figures can never again be pleaded by an English Minister in support of the gallows. We have, therefore, good cause to congratulate the friends of progress upon the important difficulty which has thus been removed from their path. The theological artillery was silenced in 1848—the statistical guns have been spiked in 1849."

"And now, what remains to be done in 1850? Very little. Sir George Grey, finally, says that he is contented to rest his case on 'a broad, common-sense view of the question.' This is precisely the point to which we wished to bring him; and having pinned the Home Secretary to this issue, we shall now proceed to consider the subject in the light suggested, and bring the matter home to the reason of our countrymen, confident that we shall be enabled to demonstrate the essential irrationality of this pernicious punishment."

**THE WESTMINSTER AND CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEWS** remain for future notice.

**NORWICH.**—The Baptist church, St. Mary's, Norwich, late under the pastoral care of the Rev. William Brook, have unanimously invited the Rev. George Gould, late of Exeter, as his successor.

**THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—From every paper we have received this week from the provinces, as well as from private letters from different parts of the kingdom, we learn most favourable accounts of the coming harvest, which it is calculated will be earlier than the average of years. The potato crop, too, is reported as having a most luxurious appearance, and, with very few exceptions, are pronounced, as far as mortal eye can ken, to be totally free from the fatal disease of the past years.—*Mark-lane Express.*

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S BROTHER.**—On Saturday night, at eight o'clock, a jury was empanelled before Mr. Bedford, the coroner, in the board-room of St. James's Workhouse, Poland-street, Westminster, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of John Phillpotts, Esq., the late member for Gloucester, and brother to the Bishop of Exeter, who died very suddenly in an omnibus. The deceased was a barrister-at-law, was member for Gloucester for upwards of seventeen years, and was 74 years of age. James Roberts, of No. 26, Park-street, Camden-town, said he was conductor to one of the Waterloo omnibuses. On Friday night, about a quarter past ten o'clock, the deceased hailed him at the corner of Devonshire-street, in Portland-place. The omnibus was stopped, and he got in without assistance, and appeared perfectly well. On reaching the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, the omnibus stopped, it being usual to wait several minutes to take up passengers at that point. Two minutes had not elapsed when witness looked in to see how many passengers there were. The deceased was sitting near the door, and there were two ladies and a gentleman in the omnibus. Witness had only just looked in when the deceased suddenly fell on one side and laid along the seat. Witness immediately opened the door and assisted in lifting him up. He appeared quite helpless and in a state of insensibility. Witness, with the assistance of several persons, carried him to the shop of Mr. Budge, a chemist, in Regent-circus, and a surgeon was instantly sent for, who upon his arrival pronounced the deceased to be quite dead. He never spoke after he fell. The omnibus was stationary when he fell. Mr. J. G. French said he made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased in the presence of Mr. Ure. There were no external marks of violence. Witness was of opinion the deceased had died of a diseased heart, which was quite sufficient to account for the suddenness of his death. There was no appearance of any deleterious matter in the stomach. Death must have been instantaneous. The coroner said, after hearing such evidence there was no occasion to proceed further in the inquiry. The death was most awfully sudden, and a most melancholy one. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Natural death from a diseased heart."

**INTERESTING MEETING AT BRADFORD.**—On Monday week, a large and very respectable meeting was held at the Exchange Rooms, Bradford, to consider the best means of improving the moral condition of the town. The mayor, by whom the meeting had been convened through the medium of a circular issued by him, presided on the occasion; and the meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. Dr. Burnet (vicar), Ryland (Unitarian), Thompson (Wesleyan Associationist), Glyde (Independent), Cooper (St. Jude's), and Dr. Godwin (Baptist); Messrs. Aldermen Forbes and Smith; J. Rand, Esq.; Mr. C. Wilkinson, and M. de St. Hilaire. The extent of ignorance and vice in the town was the prevailing topic of discussion in connexion with their probable causes and remedies. Beer-shops were condemned by wholesale; and educational appliances, the furnishing the inhabitants with suitable amusements, the establishments of home missions, and the substitution of a healthier class of periodicals than those at present in circulation, were the principal remedial agencies touched upon and recommended to the consideration of the committee, which was subsequently formed, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number; viz.—The Mayor, Dr. Burnet, Colonel Tempest, Revs. W. Morgan, Glyde, Ryland, Dr. Acworth, Miall, Dowson, Godwin, E. Walker, and Cooper; Alderman Smith, Forbes, and Beaumont; W. E. Forster, and J. Rand, Esqs. We trust that the committee will be able to adopt speedy and practical measures for the amelioration of the social evils prevailing around us. The meeting on Monday was merely of a suggestive character, no further practical results than the formation of the above committee having been accomplished by it.—*Leeds Times.*



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**MACAULAY'S EXAGGERATION.**—Exaggeration, indeed, may be called his standing literary sin. It has given rise to a suspicion that he is wholly insensible to truth. This is unjust. He is only too sensible of effect, and a little too solicitous to achieve it. He cannot blame men if they receive his judgments with suspicion, for his exaggeration sometimes precipitates him even into bathos. He describes a character with such extraordinary power, he vituperates with such amazing virulence, that he carries your hatred along with him until the moment when, by some unhappy blunder, he quits generalities and descends to particulars, and then it is that these particulars turn out to be so incommensurate with the language they are intended to warrant, that the bathos is inevitable. Look at his treatment of Nuncomar. With all his varied powers of illustration, he elaborately depicts the immorality of this Bengalee, till you imagine him to be some moral monster, as far transcending in turpitude any British scoundrel of your acquaintance, as the dark-striped tiger of the jungle transcends the domestic cat which purrs upon your hearth-rug. "Of his moral character," we are told, "it is difficult to give a notion to those who are acquainted with human nature only as it appears in our island. What the Italian is to the Englishman, what the Hindoo is to the Italian, what the Bengalee is to the Hindoo, that was Nuncomar to other Bengalees." After such an exordium, and after being told at great length, that "in Nuncomar, the national character was strongly, and with exaggeration personified," is it not ridiculous to proceed, as he does, with perfect gravity to inform us, by way of striking samples of this character, that "on one occasion he brought a false charge against another Hindoo, and tried to substantiate it by producing forged documents. On another occasion it was discovered, that while professing the strongest attachment to the English, he was engaged in several conspiracies against them?" If, as Macaulay assures us, deceit is to the Bengalee what beauty is to a woman, what a sting is to the bee, what a horn is to the buffalo, why is Nuncomar pilloried in that extravagant contempt because he was deceitful? Surely perjury and treachery are not crimes so unparalleled as to be inconceivable by those who only know human nature as it appears in our island! That Nuncomar was a gentleman whose acquaintance was desirable, may be doubted; one would rather not take him into the family circle. But that his accuser should only be able to bring home to him two charges of perjury and treachery, after having so elaborately excited our execration, reminds us of the bathos in that famous couplet:—

"Then came Dalhousie, that great god of war,  
Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar."

*British Quarterly Review.*

**SLAVE-MARKET AT ASSAUN.**—Talking of family arrangements, one indispensable article in the household department of a well-regulated establishment, is an Abyssinian boy. Hadge Bouri, my Arab dragoman, who, it may be remembered, was a respectable burger, when he retired, after a travelling engagement, into private life, was quite a connoisseur in slave boys; selling them as they approached manhood, and buying in a fresh supply of small boys as occasion required. On engaging with me he was intent on a mercantile speculation of this sort, stating, "him want buy boy at Kat'rakt, where him sold ver' cheap." On our arrival at Assaun, we accepted the Hadge's polite invitation to accompany him to the slave-market, and assist him with our opinions on his purchases, before he concluded the bargain. In Cairo this inhuman traffic in human flesh has received a check, at least ostensibly, the basha having closed the slave-market in the city, and imposed a duty on the imported article, so we were rather curious to witness this slave-dealing, even on a minor scale. The so-called market at Assaun was a little beyond the village, on an open spot of rising ground, at one extremity of which grew a few date trees; here we found collected a group of some twenty boys and girls, varying in age from about nine to thirteen years; they were unbound and ungirded; the dealers, three in number, were seated at some distance on the other side of a low tent which we were informed contained two young Abyssinian beauties. Round the dealers lounged a few idlers from the village, who smoked and chatted with them from time to time. The slave boys were in a state of primitive nudity. The young ladies were accommodated with the narrow leather fringe, which girded below the waist, forms the major portion of a Nubian gentlewoman's summer dress. The girls wore their hair tastefully arranged in a multitude of short diminutive braids, the whole well greased and dusted over with a white powder, their black limbs and bodies being also copiously lubricated with very rancid oil, giving them a wondrously sleeky and slippery appearance. The skulls of the boys were closely shaven, with the exception of the usual top-knot, whereby his guardian angel hauls the pious Moslem to paradise; their heads and bodies were also oiled and powdered; yet, notwithstanding the evident exertions made by the owners to have their luckless live stock "well got up," a more uninviting set of little urchins I never laid eyes on; the features bore a startling affinity to those of the Moor's face on a hall-door knocker, while the polished scull might be aptly represented by the old-fashioned cocoa-nut sugar-bowl that was in vogue with our grandmothers in days of yore. But captives as they were, the youngsters seemed in high health and spirits, jabbering and laughing together until they noticed our

approach, when rising in a body, they surrounded us, all clamouring loudly for backsheesh; all—no, there was one excepted, and that was a poor lank lad, who sat apart from his noisy fellow-captives, with drooping head and sunken eye, worn and emaciated. There he lay, cowering under the partial shelter of the tent, as regardless of all around him, as those about him were regardless of him; no one appeared to care for or even pity him; he was sick, a dealer told us, and left to take his chance! In that little group before us we had the dark as well as sunny side of slavery. Though the slaves are generally brought from what is termed the upper country, I believe the Nubian women are rarely, if ever, induced to sell their children. Indeed, I had, one day, a rare opportunity of laying in a cargo of sable innocents, if the mothers had been so inclined.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

**RECONTRIE WITH A BOA CONSTRICTOR.**—I was just loading my fowling-piece, when I observed an object on the white mud of the river, which gleamed in the sun's rays like a coil of silver: it was a serpent, basking in the sun. We rowed towards the spot, and Count Oriolla fired at it from a distance of thirty to forty paces: he missed it with the first barrel, but wounded it in the tail with the second, which was charged with large shot No. 2. This seemed to rouse the creature: our boat grounded almost at the same moment a little higher up than where the serpent lay, but some intervening bushes prevented our keeping it in sight. We all eagerly jumped into the river, followed by most of the crew; Counts Oriolla and Bismark were overboard in a minute, but as the real depth of the water seemed to me very problematical, I leaped quickly on to a withered branch of an enormous prostrate tree, which served as a bridge to the shore. Although I had little hope of coming up with the serpent, I advanced as fast as I could along the slippery trunk—a thing by no means easy, on account of my large India-rubber shoes, which the swollen state of my feet had obliged me to wear for some weeks past. Just then I heard the report of a gun on my left, and instantly jumping into the morass, warm from the sun's heat, sinking into it up to my knees at every step and leaving one of my shoes in the mud, I hastened in the direction of the sound. Count Oriolla, who was the first to leap out of the boat, ran to the spot where he had wounded the serpent, and caught a sight of the reptile as it was trying to escape into the forest. Suddenly it glided into the mud under the trunk of a prostrate tree, and at that instant the Count struck it with a cutlass, which, however, merely raised the skin: he then threw himself at full length upon the creature, as it was sliding away, and thrust the steel into its back, a few feet from the tail. The Count vainly tried to stop the monstrous reptile, which dragged him along, though the cutlass had pierced its body and entered the ground beneath. It was fortunate that the serpent did not bend backwards, and entwine its bold pursuer in its folds—nor less so that Count Bismark, the only one who was armed with a gun, came up at this critical moment; climbing over the trunk of the tree, he faced the enemy, which hissing lifted its head erect in the air, and with great coolness gave it a shot *à bout portant* through the head, which laid it apparently lifeless on the ground. My companions described the creature's strength as wonderful, writhing in immense folds, and flinging its head from one side to another in its efforts to escape the well-aimed stroke of Count Oriolla; but a few moments after the shot, which carried away its lower jaw and a part of the head, the serpent seemed to arouse from its stupefaction, and Count Bismark hastened back to the boat to fetch Mr. Theremin's gun. All this was the work of a few moments. I had hardly left the boat more than two or three minutes, when I stood beside Count Oriolla on the trunk of the tree, with the serpent coiled up in an unshapen mass at its roots. I could scarcely wait to hear what had passed, but seized a heavy pole from one of the men who gathered round, to have a thrust at the creature's head. Raising itself up, it now seemed to summon its last strength; but it vainly strove to reach us on the tree. I stood ready, armed with a cutlass, to thrust into its jaws, while the Count stirred up the serpent, provoking it to the fight; the creature's strength was, however, exhausted. Count Bismark now returned, and shattered its skull with another shot, and it died in strong convulsions. Though I could not share with my valiant companions the honour of the day, I was fortunate enough to arrive in time for the "Hallali." Our prey proved to be a large boa constrictor, measuring sixteen feet two inches in length, and one foot nine inches in circumference: the sailors called it a "Sucuriju." In skinning and dissecting it, a dozen membranaceous bags or eggs were found in its body, containing young serpents, some still alive, and from one to two feet long. The Counts kindly presented me with the beautiful skin, which was spotted white, yellow, and black, and covered with small scales: this trophy of their valour now forms the chief ornament of my residence at Monbijou. As soon as the task of skinning was accomplished, which the thickness of the animal's scaly covering rendered very difficult, we again set sail, soon after twelve o'clock, and continued the ascent of the Amazon, carrying off the skin of the boa in triumph, spread out to dry upon the roof of our boat.—*Prince Adalbert's Travels.*

A man once said, with an air of much self-complacency, "I believe only what is proved." Another answered, "You seem to think this a merit; yet what does it mean, but that you only believe what you cannot help believing."—*John Sterling.*

## GLEANINGS.

It is said that the Queen has written a letter to Sir R. Peel, congratulating him on the successful *debüt* of his son. The old gentleman and the young one kept the secret, but Mamma, with natural pride, let it out.

The King of Holland has consented to a bill reducing his civil list from 1,000,000 florins (£120,000) to 600,000 florins (about £72,000) annually. [In strong contrast with this stands the allowance of £100,000 a year from the taxes of England to the Dowager Queen Adelaide.]

"To make a man eligible to the Senate of South Carolina," says the *New England Washingtonian*, "he must own 600 acres of land and ten negroes!"

On Thursday, the 14th ult., Mrs. Butterfield, of Hitchin, presented her husband with their *twenty-fourth* child, about a month after the *twenty-third* anniversary of their wedding-day!

The Town Council of Salford has resolved to found a public library and museum for the free use of the inhabitants of that borough. Several liberal subscriptions have been announced, including those of the Mayor of Salford, £250; Mr. Brotherton, M.P., £100; Ald. Worrall, £100; Mr. W. Morris, £100; and Mr. Higgins, £100.

PASSION is a sort of fever of the mind, which leaves us weaker than it found us; but being intermittent, it is curable with care.

A London beggar is said to have obtained a livelihood by counterfeiting a bowel complaint, and successively entering druggists' shops to beg pieces of ginger, which he afterwards sold to a maker of ginger-beer.

The Imaum of Muscat's ship, "Artemisia," has arrived in the London Docks from Zanzibar, with five thoroughbred Arabian horses, which the Imaum has sent as a present to the Queen.

According to Mr. Macaulay, the vulgar proverb that the "gray mare is the better horse," originated in the preference generally given to the gray mares of Flanders over the finest coach-horses of England.

The actual cost of collecting the Customs' revenue in London is £402,186; in Liverpool, £80,964; in Hull, £22,603; in Bristol, £19,654.

The *Norfolk News* states that the paragraph which has been going the round of the newspapers with reference to the embarrassed circumstances of Elihu Burritt is entirely without foundation. Not only has the sale of Mr. Burritt's works greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all parties connected with their publication, but had any loss whatever accrued from this source, it would not have fallen upon Mr. Burritt.

A CLASSICAL QUESTION.—Master Tibbs, of the First Form: "Please, Sir, if the Romans are destroyed, will there be any more Latin Grammar?"—*Punch.*

The duty paid out of every 20s. spent on tea is 15s.; sugar, 10s.; coffee, 8s.; soap, 5s.; beer, 4s.; tobacco, 16s.; spirits, 14s.

The overflow of the Mississippi has injured General Taylor's cotton plantation to the extent of 30,000 dollars.

The head master of Harrow School, Dr. Vaughan, in a volume of sermons just published, declares that what he calls the "pride of scepticism" is working its deadly work in the two universities to an extent to which "those who have left them even for a few years can scarcely believe."

Her most faithful Majesty Donna Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, has been cited in a Lisbon court to pay her baker.

The tradesmen of Lancaster have commenced a movement against the system of sending in accounts at Christmas only. Upwards of eighty of the principal tradesmen have come to a resolution to send in their accounts twice a year (namely, in July and January).

The *Bradford Observer* states that Mr. Joseph Barker left Wortley on Monday evening, June 18, for Liverpool, to take his passage for New York in the packet-ship "Hartford," and that he intends returning to England in about five months.

TOO SICK TO BE HUNG.—The doctors are at work trying to cure up a man in South Carolina, that he may be hung according to law.—*Pittsburg Visitor, U.S.*

The total amount of the subscriptions for Emily Sandford, who has departed for Australia with her mother, is £983 13s. 3d.

SLUGS.—To preserve annuals, marigolds, &c., from slugs and other insects, scatter long shag tobacco round the stems.

The control and direction of three women, said Ignatius Loyola, gave him more trouble than the government of a society which had spread itself over the surface of Europe.—*Taylor's "Loyola."*

At Lanmadoc Tower, Wales, three brothers have married three sisters—the youngest brother choosing the eldest sister, who is 25 years older than himself.

The *Daily News* describes one function of the parliamentary whipper-in on a great party debate night. "He must know every party given in London that night and every member invited to it. He must drop in at every club between 11 and 12 (just as the university proctors drop in at houses of another sort); and he must have a dozen Broughams in readiness."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The Pope has remitted (literally it may be said *re-mitted*) 20,000*l.* for the relief of the distress in Ireland." Considering that Ireland sent his Holiness between £20,000 and £30,000 it is no great stretch of generosity in him to return £800.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The accidents during the great trial were few. One man broke his thigh, and two pitched headlong into the water were recovered. A piece of iron suddenly detached from some part of the works by a swing of a rope, cut a man's nose clean off at the bridge.



## BIRTHS.

June 5, at Shangae, China, the wife of Dr. LOCKHART, of the London Missionary Society, of a daughter.  
June 21, the wife of R. S. CARRINGTON, Esq., of Heathfield-lodge, Stockport, of a daughter.  
June 24, at Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. J. C. BODWELL, of a son.  
June 25, the wife of the Rev. A. T. SHELLEY, of Maidenhead, of a daughter.  
June 28, at Clapham New-park, Mrs. HENRY GURNEY, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 26, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. JAMES PURTRAND, gentleman, to MARY ANN VINZ, both of Hastings.  
June 26, by license, at Friar-lane Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. J. A. Baynes, A.B., Mr. THOMAS BALL to MARIANNE AMELIA WALKER, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman BIRKIN, of New Basford, Nottingham.  
June 27, at South Weald Church, DANIEL WHEELER, Esq., surgeon, Chelmsford, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mrs. PERKINS, Brentwood, Essex.  
June 27, at Redcliff Church, Mr. ALFRED TWELVETREES, of Millman-street, Bedford-row, London, to Miss JANE JERVIS, daughter of Mr. J. Jervis, of Bedminster-bridge, Bristol.  
June 28, at the Independent Chapel, Smethwick, by the Rev. J. A. James, Mr. FREDERIC SELBY, of Wareham, Dorset, to SARAH CHISHMAN, daughter of Mr. J. PHIPSON, of Birmingham.

## DEATHS.

April 16, on board the ship "Mary Ann," while off the Cape of Good Hope, and only three months after marriage, ELLEN, the wife of Mr. G. W. PERKINS, late of Brentwood, and fourth daughter of T. Colborne, Esq., of the same place. She was carried ashore, and interred in the cemetery at Cape Town.  
June 17, at her father's house, Lucas-street, Rotherhithe, REBECCA T. WEST, second daughter of the Rev. J. F. West. She died in peace, after living a useful and devout life.  
June 24, at Norwich, aged 85, W. SMYTH, Esq., Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English Securities has not been so firm as during last week, though comparatively free from fluctuations. Some large sales of Money Stock took place on Friday, which somewhat relaxed the confidence of holders, otherwise nothing has occurred materially to change the average quotation for the past few weeks.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92½	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½
Cons. for Acct.	92½	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Ct. Red.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 3½ per Ct.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Annuitants...	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Bank Stock ..	194	194	195	195	195	195
India Stock ..	46 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.	47 pm.
Excheq. Bills..	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	69 pm.
India Bonds ..	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
Long Annuity.	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16

In the Foreign Market a considerable amount of business has been transacted at generally improved rates. The Securities most in favour are Spanish, Portuguese, and Mexican. Northern Continental Securities have also been well supported.

In the Railway Market a firmer tone has been exhibited, and various symptoms of improvement have made their appearance, so that amongst many speculators operations for a rise are in progress. The business transacted has, consequently, been to a greater extent than for some weeks past, and generally in favour of an advance. The railway journals of Saturday, however, publishing some unfavourable information concerning the results of the three committees sitting on Mr. Hudson's affairs, the market was duller yesterday, and all Mr. Hudson's lines experienced a decline. The rumours which are in circulation regarding the state of this gentleman's accounts are, we regret to say, most damaging to his character for integrity; the discoveries which the examinations of the committees have elicited being worse than anything that was anticipated. It is expected that the reports of the committees will now soon make their appearance, and until then we prefer to suspend further remarks. A little better business has been done in Foreign Shares, but the market has not shown such decided signs that way as our own.

The returns of the last Quarter's Revenue will be made up on Thursday, and already we are apprised, through the Ministerial prints, of its general character. It is said that the receipt of the Customs will show a decrease of not less than a quarter of a million, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and that the Excise will also show a falling-off. All other items, it is said, will evince a gratifying improvement. The Stamps have recovered from the depression under which they have laboured so long, indicating a revival of commercial confidence and extension of the home trade. The same results are, to a great extent, indicated by the improvement in the Post Office revenue, which in the quarter alone is expected to reach an increase of £40,000 or £50,000. The property-tax will also exceed the corresponding quarter of 1848; and an additional sum has also been received in the item of Crown Lands. The taxes are likewise expected to show a small improvement, but whether the returns taken as a whole will be favourable report saith not. We must take it for granted, therefore, that a decrease will be exhibited.

By the last steamer from the United States, a small supply of Californian gold came to London—the first of more than a nominal value that has been received. More is expected in the course of a few days.

The sales in the Colonial Market during the week have not been very extensive. Coffee has attracted most attention, and for native Ceylon an

advance of 1s. was obtained. Of this description 6,000 bags were disposed of by public sale, and 10,000 bags by private contract; plantation being too high for shippers, has not been much noticed, and the public sale was flat. Sugar has maintained last week's prices, though the home trade are holding off until the 5th of July, when the reduction in the duties of foreign sugar will take place. The transactions in this latter description consist of three cargoes afloat; two from Bahia sold at 20s. 3d., and one from Pernambuco at 19s. 3d. and 19s. 6d., being barely former rates. Rice is flat, and does not maintain the advance noticed last week. Saltpetre is dull, and the business done has been very trifling. The Indigo sales commence on the 10th of July, when upwards of 13,000 chests will be brought forward; meantime, business in it appears to be deferred. In Tea there is no alteration, though higher prices are generally asked.

PRICES OF STOCKS.  
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	—	Brazil .....	80
Do. Account .....	91½	Equador .....	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	91½	Dutch 2½ per cent. ....	51½
3½ New .....	92½	French 3 per cent. ....	56½
Long Annuities .....	8½ 11-16	Granada .....	15½
Bank Stock .....	195	Mexican 5pr. et. new .....	28½
India Stock .....	—	Portuguese .....	29½
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian .....	104
June .....	47s.	Spanish 5 per cent. ....	17½
India Bonds .....	69s.	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	33½
		Ditto Passive .....	3½

## THE GAZETTE.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	GOVERNMENT DEBT.	£
Notes issued .....	28,304,655	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	14,015,100
		Silver Bullion .....	288,669
	£28,304,655		£28,304,655

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (INCLUDING DEAD WEIGHT ANNUITY) .....	£
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	
Reserve .....	3,111,441	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	7,880,990	
Other Deposits .....	9,336,927	
Seven-day and other Bills .....	987,646	
	£35,370,044	£35,370,044

Dated the 28th day of June, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## Friday, June 29.

## BANKRUPTS.

AYDON, ELIZABETH, and FERGOUSON, THOMAS WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers, July 9, August 10: solicitor, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CLARK, THOMAS, Lakenham, Norwich, auctioneer, July 6, August 7: solicitors, Mr. Stretton, Southampton-buildings, Holborn; and Messrs. Beckwith and Co., Norwich.

DAVIES, ABRAHAM, Wem, Shropshire, coal merchant, July 10, August 7: solicitors, Messrs. Burd, Wem, and James, Birmingham.

DAVIES, JOHN, Dudley-port, Staffordshire, ironmaster, July 14, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

DUFFETT, JAMES, jun., Bristol, redware potter, July 12, August 9: solicitors, Messrs. Meredith and Co., Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Dix, Bristol.

HANCOCK, GEORGE, Chittlehampton, Devonshire, carpenter, July 10, August 7: solicitors, Messrs. Baker and Co., Lime-street, Stogdon, Exeter; and Mr. Mortimer, Barnstaple.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM, Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, seed crusher, July 13, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Falkner, Newark, and Brewster, Nottingham.

KENTISH, DANIEL, Edgewarebury Farm, Edgeware, Middlesex, farmer, July 14, August 11: solicitors, Mr. Sadgrove, Mark-lane; and Mr. George, Barnet.

MATTHEWS, JAMES, Gomersall, Surrey, tea dealer, July 10, August 9: solicitors, Mr. Nichols, Cook's-court, Carey-street; and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.

PARDINGTON, WILLIAM, Elmstone, Gloucestershire, coal merchant, July 30, August 10: solicitors, Messrs. Oliver and Wilkins, Moorgate-street-chambers; and Mr. Sheldon, Cheltenham.

STURLEY, CHARLES WILLIAM, Norwich, cabinet maker, July 6, August 10: solicitors, Mr. Brooke, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Wortley, Norwich.

## DIVIDENDS.

Frederick Harington Brett, Curzon-street, Mayfair, doctor of medicine, div. of 28s.; June 28, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Henry Charles Broom, Lawrence Pountney-lane, City, grocer, final div. of 1d.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—Harry Burton, further div. of 6d.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—Stephen Gilbert Fryman, Rye, Sussex, wine and spirit merchant, final div. of 3s.; June 30, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Ner Gardiner, Manchester, sharebroker, final div. of 3s. 9d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—Robert Glover and Frederick Glover, Leeds, dyers, final div. of 1s. 1½d. on new proofs, and final div. of ½d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Thomas Hardwick and Winter Hardwick, Leeds, auctioneers, final div. of 9½d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Alexander Hodgkinson, Little Bolton, Lancashire, stone merchant, final div. of 3s. 0½d.; July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—John Jackson, Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, scrivener, final div. of 6½d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Stephen Keen and William Langford, John-street, Pentonville, brewers, final div. of 3s. 4d.; June 30, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Robert Lister, Belper, Derbyshire, draper, final div. of 7s.; July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—Francis Marshall, Sunderland, chemist, final div. of 1s. 2½d.; June 30, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Marshall, Norwich, silk merchant, final div. of 2s. 5d.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—R. L. S. Mellin, Wakefield, dyer, final div. of ½d.; July 3, and any subsequent day, at Young's, Leeds—Joseph Oxley, Bradford, dyer, final div. of 1s. 9d.; July 3, and any subsequent day, at Young's, Leeds—John Patterson, Tonbridge, Kent, tea dealer, final div. of 6s. 2½d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Edward Gilmour Self, Don-

chester, ironmonger, final div. of 10s.; any Tuesday or Friday after June 30, at Hernaman's, Exeter—William Shaw, jun., Salford, Lancashire, printer, final div. of 1s.; July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Robert Spencer, Exeter, printer, final and final div. of 7d.; any Tuesday or Friday after June 28, at Hernaman's, Exeter—Samuel Stead, Gomersall, Yorkshire, woolstapler, final div. of 3½d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Henry Swan, Great Knight-Rider-street, City, money scrivener, final div. of 10½d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Robert Tate, Regent-street, silversmith, final div. of 1½d.; June 26, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Nicholas Wanostrucht, Blackheath, boardinghouse keeper, final div. of 4d.; June 30, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Richard Watkins and Samuel Watkins, Manchester, tailors, second and final div. of 4½d.; July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—Richard Yates and Thomas Harley Williams, Manchester, merchants, final div. of 9-16d.; July 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester.

## Tuesday, July 3.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

DENON, DAVID, Adam's-court, City, merchant, June 28.

## BANKRUPTS.

BARLOW, JOHN, Wenlock Iron-works, City-road, engineer, July 13, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Voss, Sizelane, Bucklersbury.

BLOOMFIELD, BEZALEEL, Kelvedon, Essex, corn dealer, July 10, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Craig, Braintree, Essex.

BURRIDGE, EDWARD, Piccadilly, umbrella maker, July 12, August 9: solicitor, Mr. Kernot, Welbeck-street, Oxford-street.

CHERCH, WILLIAM TOMSEY, Brighton, licensed victualler, July 10, August 17: solicitors, Mr. Nichols, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.

CROCKER, JAMES, Aldersgate-street, City, manager of an hotel, July 12, August 9: solicitors, Messrs. Heath and Moyer, Paternoster-row.

CURTIS, CHARLES, Nottingham, corn factor, July 13, August 10: solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

DENON, ALEXANDER, Adam's-court, City, merchant, July 14, August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Hughes and Co., Bucklersbury.

GIBBIE, WILLIAM, and ACKERMAN, THOMAS PROVIS, New-cut, Lambeth, drapers, July 17, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

GIBSON, EDWARD, and STURT, GEORGE, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, bankers, July 10, August 14: solicitors, Mr. Sadgrove, Mark-lane; and Mr. George, Barnet.

HAMMOND, THOMAS DUTTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, July 18, August 8: solicitors, Mr. Hicks, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Holden and Son, Hull.

HOCKER, JOHN, New Cross-road, Deptford, paperhanger, July 18, August 9: solicitors, Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, Bond-court, Walbrook.

IRLAND, WILLIAM, Crowland, Lincolnshire, grocer, July 13, August 10: solicitors, Mr. Stuart, New-inn, Strand; and Mr. Wright, Birmingham.

KIRTLAND, GEORGE, Bletchington, Oxfordshire, coal merchant, July 13, August 13: solicitors, Mr. Woodruff, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Knapp, Woodstock.

LORD, BENJAMIN, Blackburn, Lancashire, coal dealer, July 17, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Cragg and Jeyes, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Alcock and Dixon, Burnley.

MILES, HENRY, Greenwich, builder, July 14, August 11: solicitor, Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, Bond-street, Walbrook.

MILLAR, RICHARD, Princes-street, Spitalfields, oilman, July 10, August 17: solicitor, Mr. Burr, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street.

MILLER, JOHN, Sheffield, tinman, July 14, August 23: solicitors, Messrs. Tattershall, Great James's-street; and Mr. Marshall, Sheffield.

MUMFORD, EDWARD, Great Maplestead, Essex, miller, July 13, August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Aldridge, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Sperling and Harris, Halstead.

SAXTON, RICHARD EDWARD, Crich, Derbyshire, jeweller, July 13, August 10: solicitor, Mr. Nicholls, Birmingham.

SEDDLEY, WILLIAM, Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, farmer, July 17, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Gillam and Thomas, Birmingham.

WINTER, THOMAS, Nottingham, builder, July 13, August 10: solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Co., Nottingham.

## DIVIDENDS.

J. W. Burton, G. Cotman, and W. Smith, Manchester, manufacturers, final div. of 5s. 7½d.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday.

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 2.

English Wheat comes still very sparingly to our Market, but the foreign arrivals in the last week increased considerably, particularly from Odessa, having nearly 15,500 qrs. from that port alone. This, with the continuance of fine weather for the growing crops, made the Wheat trade dull this morning, though we had no alteration in the prices of either English or foreign. There was likewise less inquiry for Flour. Barley for grinding was readier sale and rather dearer. Malt dull, unless very fine. Beans of our own growth are very scarce, and fine samples in demand at extra prices, but we had no improvement in foreign. White Peas were duller sale, but fine grey are very scarce and wanted. There was a good supply of foreign Oats, and 2,300 qrs. of Scotch, but many of the former being out of condition, good fresh qualities were in request at rather higher prices. In foreign Rye very little doing. Linseed Cakes continue dull sale. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
Wheat—	s.	d.	Wheat—	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red .....	40	to 48	Dantzic .. .. .	50	to 56
Ditto White .....	43	to 55	Anhalt and Marks. .	40	to 46
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .....	39	to 47	Ditto White .....	45	to 50
Northumberland and Scotch, White .....	39	to 44	Pomeranian red ..	40	to 46
Ditto Red .....	37	to 45	Rostock .....	43	to 50
Devon, and Somerset, Red .....	—	—	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland .....	36	to 43
Ditto White .....	—	—	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	36	to 44
Rye .....	29	to 34	Polish Odessa ..	37	to 43
Barley .....	34	to 30	Marianopol & Berdianski ..	35	to 38
Scotch .....	24	to 38	Taganrog .....	34	to 38
Angus .....	—	—	Brabant and French ..	38	to 42
Malt, Ordinary .....	—	—	Ditto White .....	40	to 44
Pale .....	53	to 56	Salonica .....	33	to 36
Peas, Grey, New .....	30	to 32	Egyptian .....	24	to 26
Maple .....	30	to 34	Rye .....	21	to 23
White .....	25	to 27	Barley—		
Boilers (new) .....	29	to 31	Wismar & Rostock. .	19	to 23
Beans, Large (new) ..	38	to 30	Danish .....	20	to 24
Ticks .....	28	to 31	Seal .....	23	to 26
Harrow .....	30	to 33	East Friesland .....	17	to 19
Pigeon .....	30	to 34	Egyptian .....	16	to 17
Oats—			Danube .....	16	to 17
Lincoln & York, feed ..	17	to 19	Peas, White .....	26	to 28
Do. Poland & Pot. ....	18	to 23	New Boilers .....	28	to 30
Berwick & Scotch. ....	18	to 33	Beans, Horse .....	25	to 26
Scotch feed .....	16	to 21	Pigeon .....	30	to 33
Irish feed and black ..	16	to 19	Egyptian .....	21	to 23
Ditto Potato .....	18	to 31	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing .....	50	to 53	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. .	13	to 16
Rapeseed, Essex, new .....	£26 to £28	per last	Do. thick and brew ..	16	to 20
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	25s. to 29s.	per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .....	14	to 17
Rape Cake, 24 to 24 10s. per ton	£4 to £10s.	per ton	Flour—		
Linseed, 29 10s. to 29 10s. 1,000			U. S., per 196 lbs. ....	23	to 25
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg .....	22	to 24
Ship .....	31	to 32	Dantzic and Stettin ..	23	to 25
Town .....	40	to 43	French, per 280 lbs. ....	33	to 36







CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE following is a List of Subscriptions and Donations for the year 1849, from promises made chiefly during the present year, and received since the last general advertisement. Other lists are expected, and will be advertised when received.

By order of the Board,  
WILLIAM RUTT, Sec. pro tem.  
10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury, June 27, 1849.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		Don.	Subs.
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Gawthorn, Rev. J. . . . .		—	1 1 0
Shaw, Frank, Esq. . . . .		—	1 1 0
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Windeatt, T., Esq. . . . .		—	20 0 0
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DORSETSHIRE.			
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Job, Samuel, Esq. . . . .		—	2 0 0
Wordley, James, Esq. . . . .		—	2 2 0
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Robertson, Charles, Esq. . . . .		—	3 3 0
Kelly, Rev. J. . . . .		—	1 1 0
Bethesda Chapel . . . . .		—	4 0 0
Burnley.			
Massey, John, jun., Esq. . . . .		—	5 0 0
Aldcliffe.			
Dalton, . . . . .		—	2 0 0
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Hodgson, George, Esq. . . . .		—	10 0 0
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Swale, Joseph, Esq. . . . .		—	1 1 0
Barnby, John, Esq. . . . .		—	5 0 0
Kilby, John, Esq. . . . .		—	1 1 0
Kilby, John, Esq. . . . .		—	1 1 0
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Boggs, Dr. . . . .		—	1 1 0
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Ainslie, Rev. R. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
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Bourn, Mrs. . . . .	5 0 0	—	
Carter, James, Esq. . . . .	3 years	26 5 0	
Oran, Joseph, Esq. . . . .	—	25 0 0	
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Cassell, John, Esq. . . . .	—	5 5 0	
Child, Henry, Esq. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Capper, John, Esq. . . . .	2 years	5 0 0	
Clarke, Ebenezer, Esq. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Clarke, W., Esq. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Clinch, Chapel . . . . .	30 0 1	—	
Dudley, William, Esq. . . . .	—	2 0 0	
Finch, John, Esq. . . . .	—	5 0 0	
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Gamble, Rev. H. S. . . . .	—	1 0 0	
Gardiner, Mr. . . . .	—	0 10 6	
Good, Rev. A. . . . .	5 5 0	1 1 0	
Gordon, — Esq., per Rev. T. James . . . . .	10 0 0	—	
Hagden, Rev. J. C. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Houghton, Miss . . . . .	—	1 0 0	
Hampsey Educational Society . . . . .	40 0 0	—	
Johnson, J. F., Esq. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
J. S. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Kennedy, Rev. J., A.M. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
King, T. B., Esq. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Lust, R., Esq. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Massey, Rev. Dr. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Morley, S., Esq. . . . .	3 years	25 0 0	
Morley, J., Esq. . . . .	3 years	25 0 0	
Mills, J. K., Esq. . . . .	3 years	25 0 0	
Marshall, George, Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Nash, S. J., Esq. . . . .	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Parson, T. E., Esq. . . . .	—	5 0 0	
Piper, T., Esq. . . . .	3 years	25 0 0	
Rutt, Henry, Esq. . . . .	3 years	25 0 0	
Rutt, Miss M. . . . .	—	10 0 0	
Rix, John, Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Reed, Charles, Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Rose, Charles, Esq. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Rowe, T. B., Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Motton, Miss . . . . .	—	0 10 0	
Richard, Rev. H. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Smith, John, Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Scrutton, T., Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Spicer, James, Esq. . . . .	3 years	25 0 0	
Spalding, T., Esq. . . . .	—	5 5 0	
Stapleton, J. O., Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Smith, Rev. J. P., D.D. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Stepney School . . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Simmons, George, Esq. . . . .	—	1 0 0	
Stansbury, Mr. . . . .	5 0 0	1 1 0	
Soul, Mr. J. . . . .	—	0 10 6	
Soul, Mrs. . . . .	—	0 10 6	
Soul, Joseph B. . . . .	—	0 5 0	
Soul, George . . . . .	—	0 5 0	
Soul, M. A. S. . . . .	—	0 5 0	
Soul, E. M. S. . . . .	—	0 5 0	
Smith, Ebenezer, Esq. . . . .	—	5 5 0	
Townley, Rev. H. . . . .	—	2 0 0	
Tottenham-court-road Chapel . . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Terrell, Hall, Esq. . . . .	—	3 3 0	
Thompson, Rev. C. . . . .	—	2 0 0	
Viney, Rev. Josiah . . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Viney, Mrs. . . . .	—	1 0 0	
Viney, Mrs., sen. . . . .	—	2 2 0	
Vavasseur, Mrs. . . . .	—	0 10 6	
Woodward, Rev. J. . . . .	—	1 1 0	
Wells, Rev. A. . . . .	—	5 0 0	
Wright, W., Consett, Esq. . . . .	—	2 2 0	

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		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Reed, Rev. A., B.A. . . . .		—	1 0 0
NORTHUMBERLAND.			
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Gilbert, Rev. J. . . . .		—	1 0 0
OXFORD.			
Cricket, Rev. J. . . . .		—	0 10 0
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Hodge, Rev. M. . . . .		—	0 10 0
Newton, Mr. . . . .		—	0 10 0
Poole, Rev. J. . . . .		—	0 5 0
Guilliam, G., jun., Esq. . . . .		—	1 1 0
Whitchurch, C., Esq. . . . .		—	1 0 0
Thompson, T., Esq. . . . .	4 years	42 0 0	
SUFFOLK.			
Gainsborough, Miss . . . . .		—	1 0 0
WARWICK.			
Sibree, Rev. J. . . . .		1 1 0	1 1 0
YORKSHIRE.			
Bradford.			
Salt, Titus, Esq. . . . .	2 years	—	25 0 0
Milligan, R., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	25 0 0
Ackroyd, William, Esq. . . . .	do.	20 0 0	—
Forbes, Henry, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	15 0 0
Craven, Joseph, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	15 0 0
Bacon, Mrs. . . . .	do.	—	10 0 0
Garnett, James, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Glover, John, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Harrison, B., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Paterson, Robert, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Barrow, Rev. J. H. . . . .	do.	—	2 0 0
Kennion, Edward, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	2 0 0
Milligan, H., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	2 0 0
Byles, William, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	2 0 0
Savage, Rev. J. A. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Scott, Rev. Walter . . . . .	do.	—	1 0 0
Cookin, Joseph, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 0 0
Riley, Joseph, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 0 0
Goddard, R. W., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	2 0 0
Halifax.			
Crossley, John, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	50 0 0
Crossley, Joseph, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	10 0 0
Crossley, Frank, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	30 0 0
Paterson, Matthew, Esq. . . . .	do.	25 0 0	—
Anderson, John, Esq. . . . .	do.	0 5 0	—
Sloane, Thomas, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	0 5 0
Hodgson, S., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Hodgson, Edward, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Hodgson, Mrs. E. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Martin, Mr. H. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Edwards, Mr. J. . . . .	do.	—	2 0 0
Wild, Mr. Joseph . . . . .	do.	—	0 5 0
Mellor, Rev. Enoch . . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Jennings, Mr. Joseph . . . . .	do.	—	0 5 0
Shaw, Rev. S. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Kerr, Mr. J. Bell . . . . .	do.	—	1 0 0
Kerr, Mr. Robert . . . . .	do.	—	0 5 0
Kerr, Mr. William . . . . .	do.	—	0 5 0
Pridie, Rev. James . . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Hodgson, Mr. T. . . . .	do.	0 5 0	—
Blagborough, S. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Whitworth, John, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Huddersfield.			
Cliffe, William, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	20 0 0
Williams, W., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	10 0 0
Taylor, D., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	3 0 0
Hirst, H., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Wrigley, W., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Shaw, J., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Byram, Mr. J. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Pritchett, C., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Leeds.			
Baines, Edward, and Son . . . . .	2 years	—	15 0 0
Clapham, John, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	7 2 0
Wilkinson, Mr., Flax-street . . . . .	do.	20 0 0	5 0 0
Wilkinson, Mr., Lydon's-terrace . . . . .	do.	—	7 2 0
Knight, James, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	7 7 0
Knight, John C., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	3 3 0
Heck, Samuel, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
Wade, John, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	5 0 0
England, J. W., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	2 2 0
Booth, Nathaniel, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Scales, Rev. T. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Reynolds, Rev. H. R., B.A., . . . . .	2 years	—	2 2 0
Naylor, Jacob, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Smith, John Wallis, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Tilney, Nicholas, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Berrie, Robert, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Plint, Thomas Edward, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	2 2 0
Armstrong, Rev. R. L. . . . .	do.	—	1 0 0
Plint, Thomas, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 6
Morgan, Edward, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Bessingham, Richard, Esq. . . . .	do.	1 0 0	—
Wilkinson, Thomas, Esq. . . . .	do.	3 0 0	—
Dewar, Richard, Esq. . . . .	do.	5 0 0	—
Jowitt, J., jun., Esq. . . . .	do.	5 0 0	—
Burkitt, Isaac, Esq. . . . .	do.	5 0 0	—
Mareh, J. O., Esq. . . . .	do.	5 0 0	—
Burleston, James, Esq. . . . .	do.	5 0 0	—
Wade, James, Esq. . . . .	do.	5 0 0	—
Winnepenny, Mr. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Watkinson, Mr. . . . .	do.	—	0 5 0
Walker, James, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	0 5 0
Wintringham, R., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	0 2 6
Walker, John, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Topham, Samuel, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Shepherd, Mrs. . . . .	do.	1 1 0	—
Scholefield, William, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	3 3 0
Curtis, Thomas, Esq. . . . .	do.	—	1 1 0
Jones, Mr. . . . .	do.	—	1 0 0
Hudswell, Rev. W. . . . .	do.	1 0 0	—
Arthington, Mrs. . . . .	do.	2 0 0	—
Watson, Mr. . . . .	do.	1 0 0	—
Hanson, Mr. . . . .	do.	1 0 0	—
Radfern, Mr. . . . .	do.	1 0 0	—
Hick, Mr. . . . .	do.	1 0 0	—
Jackson, Mr. . . . .	do.	1 0 0	—
Edmonds, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 10 0	—
Scales, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 10 0	—
Newton, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 10 0	—
Whorley, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 7 6	—
Thompson, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 5 0	—
Exley, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 5 0	—
Bland, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 3 0	—
Menkin, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 2 6	—
Brook, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 2 6	—
Kershaw, J., Esq. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0
Graham, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 2 0	—
Corvill, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 5 0	—
Kirk, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 10 0	—
Wright, Mr. . . . .	do.	0 10 0	—
Haigh, Rev. J. . . . .	do.	—	0 10 0

				Don.		Subs.
				£	s. d.	£ s. d.
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Leader, R., Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	2 0 0
Birks, Thomas, Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	2 0 0
Oates, Thomas, Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 1 0
Wilson, John, Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 0 0
Tucker, George, Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 0 0
Rott, Mr. J. B. . .	..	..	..	—	—	0 5 0
Allott, Mr. Alfred . .	..	..	..	—	—	0 5 0
Dickenson, Mr. J. . .	..	..	..	—	—	0 5 0
Algor, Mr. John . .	..	..	..	—	—	0 5 0
Wortley, Mr. Joshua . .	..	..	..	—	—	0 5 0
Hebblethwaite, Mr. E. .	..	..	..	—	—	0 10 6
Beatson, Mr. W. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 0 0
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Smith, J. W., Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 1 0
Waterhouse, R., Esq. . .	..	..	..	1	0 0	
<i>York.</i>						
Parsons, Rev. J. . .	..	..	..	—	—	2 2 0
Abbey, Mr. R. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 1 0
Allen, Mr. James . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 1 0
Deighton, Mr. J. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 1 0
Thorn, Mr. T. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 1 0
Leeman, George, Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	5 0 0
<i>Other Places.</i>						
Dunlop, James, Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 0 0
Clapham, J. P., Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	1 0 0
Kaye, Mr. F. . .	..	..	..	—	—	0 10 0
Whiteley, G. F., Esq. . .	..	..	..	—	—	0 10 6